THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GIBBERING GHOSTS IN GERMANY

Disaster on Lake Michigan.

Wendell Phillips and Mr. Motley.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

VAMPIRES.

Gibbering Ghosts in Germany—A Flesh-creeping Narrative of Vampirism—Truth Stranger than Fiction.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Hodmir, Hungary, June 1, tells an almost incredible story, a portion of which we here reproduce. Coming from any less responsible source, the tale would be unworthy of notice, but appearing in a respectable journal, we give it, leaving readers to form their own conclusions. The *World* writer says:—

The story I have to tell is so terrible in its character that I can scarcely hope it will find credence among my own people. I venture, however, to send it to you for publication, and am willing to let the matter be referred to the local authorities for verification:—

In the little Hungarian village where, for the past two months, I have been living, there has lately reappeared the old horrible superstition of vampirism. Already it has spread to several of the neighboring towns, so that within a circle whose radius is fifteen miles, and whose centre is Hodmir, hardly anything is thought or spoken of but vampires.

Recently at about 2 o'clock in the morning I awoke in a cold sweat, screaming, and struggling with some horrible thing, cold as death, that lay upon my breast, pinioning my arms to my sides and trying to fasten its clammy mouth upon my throat. I yelled and fought, and presently I heard men running through the hall towards my room. Whatever it was that had thus fastened itself upon me rose suddenly with a sort of grunt, and I distinctly saw it disappear through the window. In a minute I was on my feet, had grasped my pistols and run to the window, but although the moon was shining brightly, I could see no traces of a burglar or the means by which my chamber had been invaded. The landlord entered my room, looked solemnly at me, and when I had told my story shook his head gravely, and told me I had better make up my mind to die in a few days—two weeks at the farthest—for I had been sucked by a vampire. I told him I had not, but he only sighed, and asked me to let him see my neck. I did so, and his face brightened, for there was no trace of puncture there.

Shortly afterwards I was told that the devil was abroad and getting into corpses that should be lying quietly in their graves, and that all the village was frightened half out of its wits because only the night before not less than three of the villagers had been attacked by the devil, and had their blood sucked from their bodies.

Of course I went to the churchyard, and there I found men in long, uncouth coats and terrible beards, and looking as if each of them when dead would naturally become a vampire, talking and gesticulating as if their whole lives were concentrated in that moment. A grave was to be opened—the grave of Peter Dickowitz, who had died three weeks before, and who, as the people said, had been harassing the village ever since.

The story in regard to this man was about as follows:—He had been a shepherd during the latter part of his life, but many people remembered that he had often told them that when he was a young man he had lived in the service of a Turk near Belgrade. This Turk had died, and after death had become a vampire. Returning to the earth, he had sucked the blood from the throat of Dickowitz, who, as he claimed, had cured himself of the virus by eating earth from the grave of his old master, digging his body from the tomb and rubbing himself from head to foot in his blood. But, as it appeared, this cure had been imperfect.

The earth had already been removed from the two graves when I arrived at the churchyard, and men were engaged in pulling up the coffins. The priest of the village—of course, one of the priests of the Greek Church, than whom no more superstitious and ignorant set of men can be found on the face of the earth—stood near, mumbling prayers, and evidently scared much more than half out of his wits. The men now stood around with determination and horror in their eyes. In the background women and children were praying and wringing their hands, evidently dreading that at any moment a vampire might spring upon them. It was not long before the two coffins were placed side by side on the grass. Night had come on, and by the flickering light of lanterns the faces of all appeared weird and wild in their excitement and dread.

The coffins were opened, and as I, pressed forward by the crowd, looked into them, I saw—dare I tell it?—in the sickly light of the flambeaux that the men within them were not dead; but, horrible beyond expression, deadly in their ghastliness, yet alive, they lay there. Their bodies were swimming in blood, and a horrible leer was on their mouths, and anguished fate within their staring eyes. Loathsome beyond thought, deadly beyond nightmare dream, they were the living dead.

The Hadnagi, with compressed lips, ordered his men to drag them forth. They were seized by the hair, pulled reeking from their coffins and laid upon the grass. The moonlight touched their faces, and I saw their bloated cheeks and leering mouths. Then the Hadnagi had them removed from the consecrated ground and laid upon the road. Of all that crowd there were but ten or twelve persons who followed, and I, with the fascination of the horrible upon me, accompanied them.

Four men, two to each body, placed themselves over the corpses, and, at the given signal, plunged a pointed stake through each of the vampire's heart. As I live, there came from each such a wailing sob and cry as never did I dream even in nightmare. Then, with the sharp spades with which their graves had been dug open, the head of each was sawed and hacked from his body. The trunks were then taken in front of the church and burned.

Heartsick and weary, filled with many thoughts of what the possibilities of horror were in this pleasant world, I turned homewards.

LAKE DISASTER.

Three Men Lost from a Vessel.

The schooner George F. Foster, of Chicago, Henry Smith, master, and bound from Chicago to Lincoln, Michigan, lost three men by drowning, and the yawl-boat, yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., when about six miles north of the Kalamazoo.

Charles Grimes, an American, and one of the crew, had been sent to haul aft the main sheet, when the boom swinging around knocked him into the water. The captain immediately ordered the yawl boat to be lowered, which was manned by the mate, John Lynch, and Charles Peterson, a sailor; but a big sea being on at the time, and a strong wind blowing, made the yawl boat drift away very fast from the schooner, which had been hove to. Nothing was seen of the man overboard, and although the captain kept a look out for his yawl-boat from the deck, and had also sent one of his remaining men to the masthead for the same purpose, nothing could be seen of the yawl after about fifteen minutes. The captain supposes that the yawl was swamped and that the two other men also lost their lives. He stood by as long as he dared for the safety of the schooner, which in the meantime had also commenced to drift toward the beach. In consequence of this he had to set sail again for Chicago, in order to get a new crew, and the schooner arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock. There might be a bare possibility that the yawl-boat drifted ashore, but the captain thinks she must have been swamped. Charles Grimes has parents residing in Iowa. John Lynch was born in New York, and Charles Peterson was a Norwegian. All three were unmarried, and resided in Chicago.—*Chicago Post, July 8th.*

CASTELLAR ON LINCOLN.

Magnificent Tribute to the Martyred President by the Great Spanish Orator.

From a complete report of Castellar's great speech on emancipation, we give the following passage, as an addition to the remarks by this eloquent republican which we reported on Saturday:—

I wish to present you another example of a decided purpose to accomplish gradual abolition, which was forced to conclude by immediate abolition. I refer to the example of America. * * * * The Puritans are the patriarchs of liberty; they opened a new world on the earth; they opened a new path for the human conscience; they created a new society. Yet when England tried to subdue them and they conquered, the republic triumphed and slavery remained. Washington could only emancipate his slaves. Franklin said that the Virginians could not invoke the name of God, retaining slavery. Jay said that all the prayers America sent up to Heaven for the preservation of liberty, while slavery continued, were mere blasphemies. Mason mourned over the payment his descendants must make for this great crime of their fathers. Jefferson traced the line where the black wave of slavery should be stayed.

Nevertheless, slavery increased continually. I beg that you will pause a moment to consider the man who cleansed this terrible stain which obscured the stars of the American banner. I beg that you will pause a moment, for his immortal name has here been invoked for the perpetuation of slavery. Ah! the past century has not, the century to come will not have, a figure so grand, because as evil disappears so disappears heroism also.

I have often contemplated and described his life. Born in a cabin of Kentucky, of parents who could hardly read; born a new Moses in the solitude of the desert, where are forged all great and obstinate thoughts, monotonous like the desert, and, like the desert, sublime; growing up among those primeval forests which, with their fragrance, send a cloud of incense, and, with their murmurs, a cloud of prayers to heaven; a boatman at eight years in the impetuous current of the Ohio, and at seventeen in the vast and tranquil waters of the Mississippi; later, a woodman, with axe and arm felling the immemorial trees to open a way to unexplored regions for his tribe of wandering workers; reading no other book than the Bible, the book of great sorrows and great hopes, dictated often by prophets to the sound of fetters they dragged through Nineveh and Babylon; a child of nature; in a word, by one of those miracles only comprehensible among free peoples, he fought for the country, and was raised by his fellow-citizens to the Congress at Washington, and by the nation to the Presidency of the Republic; and when the evil grew more virulent, when those States were dissolved, when the slaveholders uttered their war cry and the slaves their groans of despair, the woodcutter, the boatman, the son of the great West, the descendant of Quakers, humblest of the humble before his conscience, greatest of the great before history, ascends the Capitol, the greatest moral height of our time, and strong and serene with his conscience and his thought; before him a veteran army, hostile Europe behind him, England favoring the South, France encouraging reaction in Mexico, in his hands the riven country; he arms two millions of men, gathers a half million horses, sends his artillery 1200 miles in a week from the banks of the Potomac to the shores of Tennessee; fights more than 600 battles; renews before Richmond the deeds of Alexander, of Cæsar; and, after having emancipated 3,000,000 slaves, that nothing might be wanting, he dies in the very moment of victory—like Christ, like Socrates, like all redeemers—at the foot of his work. His work! Sublime achievement! over which humanity shall eternally shed its tears and God his benedictions! (Great applause.)

But Lincoln, you will tell me, attempted gradual emancipation. This is true; I never evade the truth. But the privileged classes shut their eyes and opposed it, as they shut their eyes here and oppose every profound and radical reform. And immediate abolition came. When a man of the wisdom and political prudence of Abraham Lincoln appealed to supreme measures, it was because he was convinced that all hope of compromise was gone, that gradual steps are impracticable in reforms demanded by justice and humanity. Since then the United States, having turned their slaves into men, have devoted themselves to converting these men into citizens.

And to-day, gentlemen, those beings who were formerly not even men are freeer than the first of the sons of Europe. Those men who could not learn to read, because the Southern gentlemen murdered any one who would dare to give them a book, have to-day innumerable schools. Those men who were like beasts of burden, wretched as the reptiles that crawled among the cotton and the cane, are free men, are American citizens; they sit in the Congress and the Senate of Washington. The United States have refused to recognize as members of the federation those States which have not in their turn recognized the liberty and the equality of the negroes.

You talk to me of exceptional laws. Many have you given to sustain the influence of priests and the tyranny of kings. I admit your exceptions if you will present me 4,000,000 beasts converted into 4,000,000 men.

CABINET RUMORS.

Wendell Phillips Mentioned as Mr. Motley's Successor.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:—

During a recent friendly interview between a prominent Senator and the President, the conversation turned in a general way upon the contemplated changes in the foreign missions and in the Cabinet, and the merits of several gentlemen were freely discussed. Wendell Phillips' name was mentioned in connection with the mission to England, the mission to Berlin, and the Secretaryship of State.

The names of George P. Marsh, Senator Conkling, Caleb Cushing, and General Butler were also spoken of in a friendly spirit. It was suggested, in view of the opposition of Senators Sumner and Wilson, and other members of the New England delegation in Congress, to the removal of Mr. Motley, that no objection could be urged against Mr. Phillips from that quarter; that he was a representative American, not likely to be influenced by English peculiarities; that he is well known in England and appreciated for his acknowledged ability everywhere, and would at once take a leading rank among the diplomatists of the world. The merits of other gentlemen were also discussed with liberality and favor. The President, however, gave no indication of future appointments. Another Cabinet rumor relating to the possible retirement of either Secretary Robeson or Secretary Cox, or both, is also quietly circulated.

It is stated that the President has under consideration, in the event of the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Mr. Oliver to the District Supreme Court (a life position), the propriety of appointing Mr. John M. Langston, a colored lawyer of note, who is at present the Law Professor at the Howard University.

—A cow was frightened to death by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers in Troy on the 4th. She was a *cow*-ard.

—One of the biggest reptile stories yet is that of an alligator near Midway, S. C., which a planter has used in harness to do his ploughing. The animal weighs 350 pounds, and is said to be perfectly docile, and thoroughly "broken in" to his work. This allegation is somewhat astounding, to say the least.

—A California paper says that a box of Royal Ann cherries has been shipped to New York overland, the majority of which measure three and a half inches in circumference. We have not heard of the arrival of the Royal Anns, but do not venture to doubt the immensity of anything grown in California.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Commercial Panic in England.

Injury to French Credit.

Important Naval Movements.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Obituary—J. A. Kinglake.

LONDON, July 11.—Sergeant J. A. Kinglake died yesterday.

[John Alexander Kinglake, whose death is announced above, was a cousin of Alexander William Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean war, and was born at Taunton in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1830, and made a sergeant-at-law in 1844, at the same time being appointe recorder of Exeter. In 1856 he was appointed recorder of Bristol. He has served in the House of Commons, acting while a member of Parliament, with the extreme Liberal party, and advocating the vote by ballot and other popular measures. He contributed frequently to the leading reviews, but the authorship of "Eothen," an attractive book of Eastern travels, is erroneously attributed to him by Allibone, his cousin, the historian, being entitled to it.]

The London Markets—A Panic in Liverpool.

LONDON, July 11.—The markets of London and Liverpool are affected decidedly to-day for the first time since the opening of the Hohenzollern question. A complete panic exists both here and in Liverpool. A large share of the present uneasiness is to be ascribed to the approaching settlement and expectation of bankers contracting their accomodations.

Breadstuffs firmer, and there is an advance in prices of American wheat. Despatches from various European capitals this morning announce that the excitement is generally increasing, particularly in moneyed circles, and all sorts of securities have declined heavily.

Opinions of the Press.

The London *Telegraph*, in an article this morning on the general uneasiness, says:—"The war panic might die out only that men known to be in the Emperor's confidence are selling heavily."

The *Times* has a strong article on the Spanish question this morning, wherein it says:—"It is still possible to look calmly at the future. Ministers must seek to impress France with the extravagance of its pretensions and susceptibilities in the absence of real danger. Eventual war is only too probable, yet such jealousies have passed without collisions, as in 1840 and 1848. The balance of power is undeserving a thought; the real issue is for the possession of the left bank of the Rhine, and the contest would last until one or the other became exhausted. Civilization has everything to lose in such a struggle. France is clearly in the wrong. Prussia denies the responsibility which France ascribes to her and France refuses to accept the disclaimer. How can France object to any arrangement that Spain considers within her own competence? Neutral powers must act instantly, unitedly and firmly, to prevent, if possible, a collision.

The Damage to French Credit.

The same paper in its money article deplores the damage inflicted on French credit by the long continued excitement.

Important Naval Movements.

PLYMOUTH, July 11.—Several Prussian ironclads which were riding at anchor in this harbor received orders yesterday to proceed to the Baltic. To-day those orders were revoked and the vessels will visit Cherbourg, France, immediately.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 11—11·30 A. M.—There is a panic both here and at Liverpool. Consols, 92⅛ for both money and account. American securities heavy. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87⅛; of 1865, old, 87⅛; and of 1867, 87; 10-40s, 85⅛. Stocks heavy. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—11·30 A. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 9¼@9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜@9⅝d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 6d.@8s. 7d.

LONDON, July 11—11·30 A. M.—Common rosin firmer. Turpentine dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 11—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞; for account, 91⅞. American securities flat and nominal. United States 5-20s, 1862, 85⅛; 1865, old, 86⅛; 1867, 86⅛; 10-40s, 84¾. Stocks flat and nominal; Erie Railway, 17⅛; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Sales to-day now estimated at 10,000 bales. Lard opened at 71s. 6d. Pork firmer but not higher. Beef, 112s. Tallow, 44s. 3d.

ANTWERP, July 11.—Petroleum opened quiet.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Harvard vs. Yale.

BOSTON, July 11.—Walter Brown has been engaged to train the Yale freshmen's crew for a race with the Harvard at Worcester on the 22d. He will also look out for the university crew.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The committee of conference on the Funding bill had another meeting this morning, but made no progress towards arriving at an agreement on any one feature.

The Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July11.—Stocks heavy. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865, do., 110¼; do. 1865, new, 109⅞; do. 1867, 109⅞; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 108. Virginia sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91¼; Canton Company, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 98; Erie, 22½; Reading, 103¾; Adams Express, 68; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 99¾; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¼; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Cotton unsettled and nominally 18¾c. Flour firmer. Wheat—new in improved demand; sales of red at $1·35@1·65; old Pennsylvania, $1·40@145; Western, $1·25@1·30. Corn dull and nominal; white, $1·20; yellow, $1·05@1·10. Oats quiet at 60@63c. Mess pork quiet at $31·00. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 17½c; clear do., 17½c; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 23½@24c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17c. Whisky firm at $1·00.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The credentials of Senators Anthony and Cragin, re-elected for six years, commencing March 4 next, were presented.

Mr. Casserly presented a petition from citizens of California praying the interposition of Congress in behalf of American citizens imprisoned by the British Government for political offenses. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rice, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.

Bills were passed as follows:—

On motion of Mr. Buckingham, directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain ordnance to be used in the erection of an equestrian statue of General Rawlins, late Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts to United States courts, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, to confirm the title of purchasers of lands sold for taxes in the late insurrectionary States.

The latter bill was objected to by Mr. Casserly and Bayard, because it proposed to enforce the payment of all costs and penalties incurred in invalid sales of land for taxes as a condition precedent for the lawful owner to recover.

Mr. Bayard argued that the owner did not lose his property by "due process of law," but in disregard of due process, and yet he was to be saddled with all these costs unlawfully incurred; that in the Southern States the proceedings to sell lands under the direct tax law had been notoriously irregular and fraudulent. The owners never having had notice of these proceedings, had no means of avoiding costs and penalties incurred for non-payment of taxes.

Several amendments by Mr. Bayard were rejected, and the bill passed.

The land grant bill in aid of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota Territory, was discussed, amended, and passed.

Mr. Wilson called up the joint resolution for a breakwater at Cape Cod bar. Objection being made it went over.

At 12·20 the unfinished business, being the bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, was laid aside—Yeas 32, nays 22, to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was then proceeded with.

House.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Starkweather, to annul the act limiting the liability of ship-owners.

By Mr. Myers, granting an outfit of clothing to men enlisted for three years in the navy.

By Mr. Sanford, to alter the act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Cuba, and other West India Islands, and the Bahamas.

By Mr. Stone, to amend the act of 1810 incorporating turnpike road companies in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Barry, granting lands for railroad purposes in Mississippi.

By Mr. Mungen, in relation to the protection of the laboring and producing classes against Chinese immigration.

It provides for a joint committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration, and to report the proper means for guarding against or avoiding it, whether by specific legislation, by a change of the Constitution, by limitation of the time of sojourn, or of the numbers of Chinese arriving in the United States, by permitting each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within its limits, or to place such restrictions thereupon as it may think proper, or a total exclusion of the Chinese from the States and Territories of the Union, except as travellers and merchants.

By Mr. Stevenson, to preserve the public faith and protect rights under the laws and treaties of the United States.

By Mr. Bingham, to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company. Also reorganizing the Court of Claims.

By Mr. Maynard, for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

By Mr. McCormick, to refund the interest on money paid by the State of Missouri for war purposes.

By Mr. Hamilton (Florida), granting lands to the Suwanee and Inland Railroad Company of Florida.

By Mr. Platt, ordering a survey of Norfolk harbor, Virginia.

By Mr. Fitch, granting lands for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in Nevada, to Hamilton, Nevada.

By Mr. Clarke (Kansas), to enable soldiers and others to perfect titles to land under the Homestead acts in certain cases.

Various bills were introduced and referred for the removal of political disabilities and donating condemned cannon for soldiers' monument.

Mr. Kelsey introduced a joint resolution relative to harbor of refuge and breakwater at the entrance of Cape Cod ship canal, and moved the previous question on its passage.

The previous question was not seconded, and the joint resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Knott offered a preamble and resolution reciting alleged frauds in the distribution of stock for the Washington City Market-house, and directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the same. Adopted.

Mr. Ferris offered a resolution declaring that the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of amendment to the Constitution having been duly ratified by the legislatures of three-fourth of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, the Congress, the judiciary, the several States and Territories, and all the citizens of the United States. Adopted—yeas, 138; nays, 32, a party vote.

Mr. Cox offered a resolution declaring that the resolution just adopted, undertaking to limit the decisions and actions of the judiciary in relation to the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, is foreign to the duty of legislators, and mischievous in its tendency and effect.

The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under the rule. Mr. Cox remarking that the resolution embodied the sentiments of the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the naturalization bill. Agreed to—yeas, 133; nays, 53. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the New York *World* charging him with having ejected several hundred negroes from his estates near Hampstead, Virginia. He stated that the facts were that these negro families had been turned off of the estate of a Rebel, where they had been placed in 1864; and that the Representative from that district (Mr. Platt), having spoken to him on the subject, he told him that as he then happened to have, by the foreclosure of a mortgage, a piece of land near Hampton, it was at the service of the negroes if they chose to move on to it. The negroes did move on to his property, and were there now. So that this newspaper paragraph came as near being true as newspaper paragraphs about him usually did.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, July 11, 1870.

The demand for money continues strong and active, but the supply is ample and rates continue easy and unchanged. The entire interest in financial circles seems to be concentrated in gold and Government bonds, the former having made a high leap upward, owing to continued warlike rumors from Europe, and the price of Government bonds having fallen about ½ per cent. on closing prices of Saturday. We place no reliance upon the news itself, but it is a fine opportunity for the foreign bankers of New York to operate with profit, and they are doing it successfully.

Gold opened at 115¾ on the street, but the first regular sales in the New York Gold Room were made at 115½, from which point it declined before noon down to 114. The foreign bankers were the chief sellers of governments exchanging for gold, but the operation ceased when 115 was touched, which accounts for the rapid decline and shows the speculative character of the entire movement.

Governments of course are active, though comparatively firm considering the circumstances.

The stock market was unsettled and only a light business was transacted. City 6s were steady, with sales of the old at 100⅝ and of the new at 101@101⅝.

Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 57¾, with sales; Reading Railroad sold on a limited scale at 51⅝@51 69; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47½; Catawissa preferred at 38, and Philadelphia and Erie at 29½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@115¼; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@112; do., 1864, 110½@111¼; do., Nov. 1865, 110¼@111⅛; do. do., July, 110@110¼; do. do., 1867, 110@110⅜; do. 1868, 110@110¾; do. 10-40s, 107¾@108⅜; Pacifics, 113⅜@114⅜. Gold, 114¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅝@114¾; do., 1862, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 110⅜@111; do. 1865, new, 109¾@110; do. 1867, do. 110@110⅜; do. 1868, do., 109⅞@110¼; 10-40s, 108@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114@114⅛; Silver, 108@110, Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$800 City 6s, Old	100⅛	$3000 Pa 1 m 6s	102
$200 do	100⅝	10 sh Com'l Bk	99⅛
$3800 do	100⅝	35 sh Penna R	57⅛
$100 City 6s, New	101⅜	50 do	57⅜
$2900 do	101⅜	100 sh Read R	s10. 51⅝
$6000 do	101⅜	400 do	18.51 69
$200 do	c.101⅜	100 do	c.51 69
$500 do	c.101⅜	100 sh Cata Pf	860. 38
$1000 do	101⅜	100 do	38
$21000 do	101⅜	100 do	38
$500 do	101⅜	100 sh Ph & E R	s60 29⅛
$500 do	108⅜	2000 sh O C & A R	s60
$5000 O C & A R R bs	81⅛	lots	47⅛
$2000 Sc N 6s '82	73	10 sh Cam & Am R	118
$1000 Leh gold L	88⅜		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	115	11·30 A. M.	114⅛
10·01 "	115⅛	11·32 "	114⅛
10·02 "	115	11·46 "	114⅛
10·02 "	114⅞	11·53 "	113⅞
10·03 "	114⅜	11·57 "	113⅜
10·04 "	114⅛	11·59 "	113⅛
10·39 "	114⅜	12·00 M.	113⅜
11·20 "	114⅜	12·05 P.M.	113⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 11.—The war news has caused a little firmer feeling in the breadstuffs market, but the only quotable change is in Corn, which advanced 1@2c. per bushel. The demand for Flour is light both for shipments and home consumption; sales of 1000 barrels, mostly extra family, at $6·25@6·75 per barrel for Pennsylvania; $6·37½@6·75 for Indiana and Ohio do. do., and $6·75@6·75 for low grade and choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do., including some extras at $5·25@5·37½, and high grade winter Wheat at $7@8·50. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $5·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little activity in Wheat, and no chadge fram Saturday's quotations; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·43@1·45; new Delaware do. at $1·40, and Western do. at $1·36@1·40. Rye is steady at $1 for Ohio and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is higher, and 5500 bushels sold at $1·05 @1·10 for Pennsylvania yellow; $1·08 for Western yellow, and $1@1·06 for low and high Western mixed. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c. and Western at 60c. A lot of new Western Barley, of superfine quality, was exhibited on 'Change by Messrs. Work & Drouin, and attracted much attention.

Whisky is dull; we quoted Western iron-bound packages at 97c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 11.—There is a good demand for Beef Cattle, and the receipts being comparatively light, holders succeeded in realizing full figures. Sales of choice at 9½@10c., and common at 5@7c. per lb., gross. Receipts, 1400 head. The following are the particulars of the sales to-day:—

Head.
44 Owen Smith, Penna., 7½@10.
120 John Smyth & Bro., Ohio, 7¾@9½.
52 Dennis Smith, Western Pa., 7@9¾.
50 A. Christy, Ohio, 8½@10.
34 J. Chirsty, Ohio, 8½@9¾.
67 P. McFillen, Western Pa., 8½@9½.
55 P. Hathaway, Ohio, 8½@9.
51 J. S. Kirk, Ohio, 8@9½.
34 B. F. McFillen, Ohio, 8½@9¾.
100 J. McFillen, Ohio, 8@9½.
30 E. S. McFillen, Western Pa., 8½@9½.
109 Ulman & Bachman, Iowa, 9@9¾.
250 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 8@10.
105 Mooney & Miller, Ohio, 8@10.
80 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Ohio, 7@9.
85 H. Chain, Ohio, 7¾@9¼.
40 Joseph Chain, Ohio, 7½@9¾.
70 J. & L. Frank, Western Pa., 7@8¼.
55 Gus. Schamberg, Western Pa., 8@9¼.
65 Hope & Co., Ohio, 8@9¾.
40 H. Frank, Ohio, 8@9.
24 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6@9.
48 A. Rimble, Chester co., 8½@9¾.
21 L. Horne, Western Pa., 6@6½.
55 John McArdle, Ohio, 6@9¼.
57 H. Blum, Ohio, 7½@9.
28 D. W. Gremmill, Del., 5@6½.

Cows have advanced and are in better request. Sales of 150 head at $48@65, the latter for cow and calf.

Sheep are firm and meet an active demand. Sales of 8600 head at the Park Drove Yard at 5@3½c. per pound for good, and 7½ to 9c. for good lambs, and 2@3c. for stock sheep. At the Avenue Yard some 3000 head changed hands within the same range of figures.

Hogs are higher and in better request. Sales of 2166 head at the Union Hog Drove Yard at $12·50@$13 per 100 lbs. net, for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—Steamship Minnesota, fm New York for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived, steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....84 | 2 P. M.....89

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, do.
Str Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Trawtes, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, B. Crawley & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Millville, Renear, from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Caroline Holmes, Jackson, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Native, Shaw, from Dividing Creek, with lumber to Dutton & Co.
Schr St. Mary, Stillman, from Lynn.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr W. A. McGohan, Call, from Providence.
Schr Jennie N. Huddell, Cramer, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, 6 days from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Joseph S. Cleaveland, Hutchins, from Baltimore, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Manaway, Hampton, from Millville, with iron pipes to R. D. Wood & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPOKEN.

Ship John Harvey, Lathrop, at this port yesterday from Liverpool, reports having spoken on the 24th ult., in lat. 42 45 N., long. 57 37 W., ship Princeton, Chase, 7 days out from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Steamers General Barnes, Mallory, and Herman Livingston, Morton, from Savannah; Ashland, Crowell, from Charleston; Niagara, Blackwood, from Richmond and Norfolk; and E. C. Knight, Dealy, from Georgetown, D. C., arrived at New York yesterday.

Schrs Paugusset, Waples, and Mary C. Elliot, Buell, hence for Providence; Quickstep, Smith, do. for Lynn; Henrietta, Linton, do. for Norwich; and Rescue, Kelly, do., for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs Anna Myrick, Richards, from Provincetown for Philadelphia; James Ponder, Hudson, from Richmond, Me., for do.; A. Young, Young, and Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, hence for Boston; and Abbie, do. for Marblehead, arrived at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, arrived at New Bedford 8th inst.

Schr E. Nickerson, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 8th inst.

PREVOST-PARADOL.

The New French Minister.

His Expected Arrival.

A Sketch of his Life.

His Warfare on the Empire.

His Mission to the United States.

Opposition to the Appointment.

His Feelings Towards this Country.

Not long before his death the Earl of Clarendon said to a Parliamentary committee that he "would never hesitate to go out of the service to appoint any man whom he thought particularly qualified to fill any post for which he thought him fit." The appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol by the French Government to the position of Minister to the United States is an evidence that the Emperor and his Prime Minister are of the same way of thinking as the late English Foreign Secretary. M. Prevost-Paradol enters the diplomatic service in a manner quite without precedent in modern Europe, and something after the fashion so long pursued in this country. As long ago as last February, it was reported from Paris that M. Prevost-Paradol was to be tendered the American Mission; and, although the report was received with much favor in this country, it was scarcely credited, because of the infraction involved by it of all the long-established customs of European diplomacy. On the 15th of June, however, the *Journal Officiel* of Paris announced the transfer of M. J. Berthemy, the late French Minister to this country, from Washington to Brussels, and the appointment of M. Prevost-Paradol as his successor. This appointment, as already stated, is so much out of the usual course of events, and the position of the new Minister is so peculiar, that the event has created an extraordinary sensation in diplomatic circles throughout Europe, not less than in official and other walks in this country. On the 2d instant, M. Prevost-Paradol, accompanied by one of his daughters, aged eighteen, and a son about ten years old, embarked at Havre for the United States on the steamship Lafayette, and his arrival at New York may be expected in a day or two. His advent will be the signal for such an unusual demonstration on the part of the American people, that the events of his life become of passing interest.

Lucien Anatole Prevost-Paradol is the son of a French naval engineer and a talented lady connected with the Comedie Francaise Theatre, and was born at Paris on the 8th of August, 1829. He is therefore in the very prime of life, being not quite forty-one years of age. His early education was of a very thorough and superior character. It was commenced at the College Bourbon, where at an early age he displayed distinguished abilities, and succeeded in gaining a number of the highest prizes. Afterwards he entered the Ecole Normale, from which he graduated in 1851, securing, when but twenty-two years old, the prize for eloquence from the Academie Francaise for his "Eloge de Bernardin Saint-Pierre." The degree of Doctor in Letters was conferred upon him in 1855 as a qualification for a professorship, and the same year he was appointed to the ch

Continued from the First Page.

following have been the most prominent:—"Revue de l'Histoire Universelle," published in 1854; "Du Role de la Famille dans l'Education," which was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1857; "De la Liberte des Cultes en France," in 1858; "Essais de Politique et de Litterature," in 1859; "Du Gouvernement Parlementaire, le Decret du 24 Novembre," in 1860; "Deux Lettres sur la Reforme du Code Penal;" "Elizabeth et Henri IV;" "Nouveaux Essais de Politique et de Litterature," and "Quelques Pages d'Histoire Contemporaine," in 1862; "Essais de Politique et de Litterature" (3d series), in 1863; and "Etudes sur les Moralistes Francais," in 1864. But the most noticeable of his published works was a political pamphlet, given to the world in 1869, under the title of "Les Anciens Partis." In this he assailed the Government so recklessly that he was subjected to a prosecution by it, the result of the trial being a month's incarceration and the payment of a fine of one thousand francs. "It was the pretentious elegance of the young ambassador's literary style and speech," said the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in commenting on his recent diplomatic appointment, "which brought him into the Academy in 1865." Whether this criticism be just or not, the goal to which every literary Frenchman aspires was attained by him at the age of thirty-six. On the 7th of April, 1865, he was elected a member of the French Academy, in the place of M. Ampere. In May, 1867, he received still another substantial recognition of his literary standing and abilities by being appointed one of the committee of five members of the French Academy to superintend a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language." His position as permanent chairman of this committee he resigned just before his departure from Paris, and not a little sensation was created by his presuming to recommend to the Academy the name of his successor, a recommendation which was rejected with great unanimity, amid much excitement.

Returning to his journalistic career, we find that his reputation and fortune as a writer were so well established at the time that Government pressure was brought to bear so heavily on the *Journal des Debats* as to force him for a while into purely literary labors, that he gradually resumed his former line of writing, and by the combination of elegance, force, and truth, contributed in no small degree towards bringing about that healthy sentiment in the public opinion of the country which culminated, at the close of 1869, in the elevation of his warm personal friend M. Ollivier to the Premiership. The progress of "liberty under the Empire" caused the gradual disintegration of the Orleanist party, and at the same time threw M. Prevost-Paradol into the following of Ollivier, in whose peculiar views on "constitutional liberty" he has professed to acquiesce for some time past. The advent of the *Tiers Parti* to power found him in full harmony with it and its leaders, and in his most recent work of importance, "La France Nouvelle," he has sketched with his accustomed brilliancy the prospects and destiny of the country under the new *regime*.

At the elections of 1863 he had presented himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the sixth circumscription of Paris, but only to sustain a defeat. His political career was therefore still restricted to journalism up to the date of his appointment as Minister to the United States. The causes which most contributed to bring that event about it is difficult to define. M. Prevost-Paradol had been such a prominent and persistent opponent of the empire that there was probably a desire on the part of the Emperor to conciliate him and the comparatively small body of followers who are directly influenced by one who has been more indebted for success to brilliant intellectual powers than to a fancy for manipulating the masses by displays of mere demagogusism. His accordance with the views of M. Ollivier, of course, made his entrance into the service of the empire both possible and natural, and the selection of the mission to the United States was perhaps the result of his well-known position in reference to this country. He has a perfect command of the English language, and consequently has enjoyed better facilities than most prominent Frenchmen for analyzing and comprehending the nature of our institutions. Throughout the recent war of the Rebellion he was a firm, consistent, and enthusiastic friend of the Union cause, and in the columns of the *Journal des Debats* frequently gave that cause the effective support of his brilliant and trenchant pen. The service thus rendered can not be appreciated too highly, and in the hearty welcome which will be extended to the new Minister, he will have abundant proof of the gratitude of the American people.

But, although there was an eminent fitness in his appointment by reason of his friendly feelings towards the country to which he was to be accredited, although the Emperor was predisposed in his favor, and although M. Ollivier himself was in a position to demand it almost on the grounds of a personal favor, his selection for the American mission was not accomplished without much difficulty. There was trouble in getting M. Berthemy out of the way, but this was finally accomplished by his transfer to the Belgian Court, a transfer in accordance with his inclinations. It is also said that the project was kept altogether too long from Count Daru, who was at the head of the Foreign Office at the time the matter was was first agitated, early in the present year. Count Daru's official dignity sustained such a severe shock thereby that it is asserted he at first offered a decided opposition to the project. He yielded at last, and his final withdrawal from the ministry entirely removed this obstruction. The appointment appears to have been fully determined upon about the first of last February, but it remained in abeyance until the middle of June, when, after a succession of conflicting rumors, it was officially promulgated.

When definitely announced, however, it gave rise to a great deal of excitement in Paris, and no diplomatic appointment made by the French Government for some years has excited such sharp and savage criticism. Several of the Liberal papers assailed M. Prevost-Paradol in the bitterest terms for following the example of M. Ollivier by accepting office of any kind under the empire. In the columns of the *Pays*, M. Paul de Cassaignac, a reckless supporter of the empire, made this violent attack:—

"'He knows English so well!' the journals have been saying for the last six months in speaking of the new Minister. But why not the Embassy to London, as there the Orleans Princes could have communicated with them so much more freely? At present they will be obliged to send their letters to Washington. Such behavior on the part of the French Ministry is really not considerate. And have you noticed that the *Journal Officiel*, in designating the new diplomatist, adds his title of Membre de l'Academie Francaise? Had he been an Orpheonist of Suresnes, or a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or even of the Hygienic Association to protest against the abuse of tobacco, any such title would have been registered as a special merit, as some semblance of reason was absolutely to be found! To be a member of the Institute, then, is really something. Evidently, since it is equivalent to saying that a man is an Orleanist."

To this M. Prevost-Parodol responded in a card published on the 18th of June. The term "vanquished of February" refers to the Revolution of 1848, by which the House of Orleans was overthrown. The response to the attack of the *Pays* reads as follows:—

"Permit me to inform you, as you call upon me to explain, that, since my entry into public life, I have been ardently, but plainly, liberal and parliamentary, and you might have seen by my writings that, though I may have a preference for a constitutional monarchy profoundly reformed, I have no objection to the 'republican form.' I know that you are led astray by my relations and friendships, but a man may be deeply attached to his friends and yet remain himself. Thus you are wrong in attributing to me, on the one hand, faults which I have not committed, and, on the other, resentments which I do not entertain. In a word, you are mistaken in continually making me out as a vanquished of February, for I am at present but a vanquished of December.' Pray pardon this reply, which you ask for, and believe me yours, etc. PREVOST-PARADOL."

Less than two years ago, M. de Cassaignac found occasion to make an equally bitter assault upon the new Minister, because he subscribed to the Baudin monument. In response to that, M. Prevost-Paradol wrote the following note, under date of November 8, 1868:—

"In reproaching me for my subscription to the proposed monument to Representative Baudin, killed December 3, 1851, you demand if my intention is to thank M. Baudin for having 'shown to the door the government of my predilections.' I have thought until now that, if any one was undertaking, on December 3, 1851, to show a regular government to the door, it was not M. Baudin. Strict justice ought to bring you of your own accord to recognize, outside of all party spirit, that M. Baudin has a right to the same epitaph as the combatants of July, 'dead in defense of the laws.' And as the sacrifice of his life, made voluntarily and without hope, was accompanied by an admirable speech, I have ever thought, long before the celebrity now given to his tomb, that the memory of Baudin ought to be as dear as that of the Chevalier d'Assas to all those who are still concerned for the honor of the French name."

M. Prevost-Paradol's acceptance of the mission has also subjected him to severe denunciation by the *Avenir National* and the *Union*. From the remarks of the latter journal we take the following:—

"The new diplomatist owes his renown to the sharpness of his pen against the Imperial *regime*; his attacks, finely pointed, opened for him the portals of the Academy, which delighted in the epigrams against the ruling power and which to-day smiles at the praises bestowed on it by the converts. If one could feel surprise at anything nowadays, one would ask how it happens that all this load of wit and sharpness can suddenly be laid at the feet of that Majesty so many times exposed to its raillery. A certain effort of imagination is even now required to picture an ambassador of the Imperial Government in the shape of a subscriber to the Baudin monument and a former editor of the *Courrier du Dimanche*, which was eight times warned, twice suspended, once condemned, and in the end suppressed as a punishment for its well-known article, '*Le Palefrenier*.'"

The "*Palefrenier*" or "stable-boy" article referred to above, for the publication of which the *Courrier du Dimanche* was put out of existence, contained the following venomous passage:—

"France is a beautiful court lady, beloved by the most gallant men, who has run away to live with a stable-boy. She is despoiled, beaten, debased more and more every day. But it can't be helped; she has come to like it, and cannot be wrested from her worthless lover."

But the jealousy to which these assaults of both Liberal and Imperial journals is credited has been fully compensated for by the universal favor with which M. Prevost-Paradol's appointment has been received in other circles. The American residents of Paris especially have been enthusiastic in their approval of the selection, and the new Minister was all the rage among them from the time his appointment was announced until he took his departure from Paris. A correspondent, who attended a dinner given in his honor on June 24 by General J. Meredith Read, the American Consul-General at Paris, thus describes his personal appearance:—

"The first feeling with which one is inspired on an acquaintance with the person of the new French Minister to Washington is one of disappointment. People look for a different kind of face and expression in the brilliant writer and political satirist, whose pen was so dreaded by the old majority in the Chamber, and to whom his present elevation has given such deep offense. He is considerably under the middle height, has a strongly-marked Jewish style of face, though his family do not belong to that persuasion; large, clear hazel eyes, a mouth and chin rather wanting in decision, a pleasant smile and a manner without much personal dignity. Judging him at the first glance, you would take him for a smart little Hebrew, whose business brings him into continual contact with the fair sex, for he has the ready, jaunty air of the shopkeeper, and the features perpetually wreathed in smiles which are proper to the avocation. When you come to speak with him all these impressions vanish. He at once rivets and fascinates your attention. You find that all this *bonhomie* of appearance serves but as a disguise to a mind keen, searching, and skeptical, and the quiet sarcasm of his manner, grotesque at times in its forms of expression, serves to complete the conviction that you are conversing with one of the most charming of *causeurs*, but one of the most mordant and dangerous of political opponents."

After referring to the daughter and son who have accompanied M. Prevost-Paradol to the United States, the same correspondent continues:

"A third child he leaves here in the care of a relative. M. Paradol was married very young, and is now a widower at the age of forty-one. He inhabits a small suite of apartments in the Rue St. George, *au cinquieme*, and lives in the simplest and most unostentatious style possible. He is surrounded by none of the *objets d'art* or *bibelots* which adorn the apartments of literary men, artists, and people of taste in general. His study is a small, simply-furnished room, with but a slim show of books, and no pictures. The only feature in it worthy of notice is his arm-chair, a ponderous mahogany one (style de l'Empire), ornamented with heavy gilt lines, heads and claws, and which may have been a state chair of the first Napoleon. M. Paradol will make no stay in New York on his arrival. He will push on direct for Washington to avoid all provocations to speech-making—a practice which the Imperial Government does not favor on the part of its diplomatic representatives. After a short stay at the French Legation, he will proceed to Newport with his children for the benefit of the sea-air. He will continue there the education of his son, which he has commenced, and is determined to complete unaided."

On the 1st of May last, Consul-General Read, who presided two years ago over the Social Science Congress, held at Albany, N. Y., on behalf of the association invited M. Prevost-Paradol to deliver a course of lectures in the United States. His response contains such a fitting expression of his feelings towards this country, that we append it, as follows:—

"PARIS, May 3, 1870.—My Dear Friend:—I appreciate most highly the very honorable proposition which you have had the kindness to transmit to me, on behalf of the association over which Dr. Samuel Eliot presides, and I beg you to offer him my most sincere thanks. Nothing could have more tempted me than such an occasion of testifying to your noble country by word of mouth the feelings of esteem, sympathy, and friendship which I have so often expressed in writing. Your free institutions, the admirable fortitude with which you have succeeded in maintaining them in their integrity through the hardest trials; the old ties which unite the two nations, and which the future, I hope, will strengthen more and more; my earnest desire to know more of you and to make you better known here; many motives, in short, would have induced me to accept with pleasure the flattering invitation and cordial welcome tendered to me through you.

"But as I told you before, it was settled as far back as two months that I was to go to the United States as French Minister, and the probability of that appointment exists still. It is scarcely necessary to observe that if I am to go to you in an official capacity, lecturing is out of the question. I must, therefore, forego the anticipated pleasure of addressing an American audience, and am compelled to decline the honor which the American Social Science Association has tendered me. I shall always, however, cherish this souvenir with gratitude, and I beg of you to say as much to your distinguished fellow-citizens.

"Accept the assurance of my faithful friendship, PREVOST-PARADOL.

"General J. Meredith Read, Jr., Consul-General of the United States for France."

Unless the war cloud which is now lowering over Europe is dispelled, the proximity of Cuba to our shores is likely to give rise to complications which may render M. Prevost-Paradol's diplomatic labors rather more important than there was probability of their being at the time of his appointment. If France goes to war with Prussia and Spain, Cuba will be the most vulnerable point of the latter country, and it is barely possible that an attack upon the island may render it necessary for the United States to take more decided steps than heretofore for the protection of American citizens and their property. There is another important matter which the new Minister will be called upon to settle. The postal service between this country and France has long been in a very disjointed and harassing condition, and the inconveniences suffered by the mercantile communities of both nations have imperatively demanded a reform. Several unsuccessful attempts at the negotiation of a satisfactory postal convention have recently been made in Paris, by special representatives of this country, as it is not the custom for regular ambassadors to meddle with such trifles as post-office business. M. Prevost-Paradol, however, has been entrusted by the French Government with full powers to conclude a new postal treaty. In the negotiation of this treaty, the United States will be represented by the Post-master-General and not by the Secretary of State, and the new Minister's thorough familiarity with our language will greatly facilitate the negotiations, a speedy and successful issue to which is desirable on account of the commercial and social interests of both countries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 427mwf5

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
26 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
55 PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD

AND

Coupons of United States,

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Bought at Best Rates.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNL

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 5

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26 5

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 3m

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are the

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ¾ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—One-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

E. C. BANFIELD,
6 13 mth9t Solicitor of the Treasury.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, are first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1274f MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 23 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.
No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm4

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock John Nemins, aged fifty years, fell from a flat at No. 1845 North Tenth street, and injured himself so seriously that he died from the effects of the fall.

—About 9 o'clock last evening a child named Celia Stevens, aged two years, and residing at No. 1018 Wharton street, was badly burned about the head and arms by the upsetting of a coal-oil lamp. Her sister, aged three years, was also badly burned about the arms.

—Last evening about 6 o'clock a man named Lapier attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat at his residence, near Tenth and Market streets. The affair created considerable excitement, owing to the fact that the streets in the vicinity were crowded with persons at the time. Dr. R. Thomas was called in, who dressed the man's wound, after which he was taken to the Pennsylvania hospital.

—On Saturday another delegation of Sioux Indians from the mouth of the Cheyenne river arrived in our city under the guidance of Major George H. Randall, U. S. A., and Basil Claymore and Paul Nincelli, interpreters. The party consists of White Swan, aged thirty-two; Four Bears, aged thirty-five; Pretty Bear, aged forty-one; Black Tomahawk, aged thirty; Red Feather and Running Bull; all are chiefs except Pretty Bear and Black Tomahawk.

—A regular stated meeting of the Fairmount Park Commission was held on Saturday afternoon, President McMichael in the chair. The monthly reports of the Chief Engineer and Captain Chastean, of the Guard, were read and referred. The Committee of Police were instructed to prepare regulations in reference to the driving of cattle over Girard Avenue Bridge. A resolution was passed requesting Councils to designate the location of a new reservoir in the Eastern Park.

—On Saturday afternoon last three coupons were presented to the clerk in the upper office of the United States Sub-treasury at the Custom House, and "gold checks" of the amount of $300 each, issued thereon. A little while after two of these checks were presented at the counter below, having been previously altered, one to $1200, and the other to $1320, and paid. This was discovered in a short time when the clerk up stairs sent his memorandum below. A third check altered to $1230 soon followed, when the presenter was arrested and immediately taken before United States Commissioner Biddle for a hearing. Before the commissioner the prisoner gave the name of Daniel M. Johnson. He was held in $10,000 for a further hearing on Thursday next.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 112½.

—In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the crops have been injured by long-continued drought.

—Much anxiety is felt at Laramie concerning the fate of the Big Horn expedition. When last heard of it was beyond the reach of friends, and among intensely hostile Indians.

—Senator Cameron explains his conduct in relation to the income tax vote in the Senate by stating that he paired off, and that therefore his vote would not have altered the result.

—In the United States Senate on Saturday, after the close of our report, the Army Appropriation bill was passed, with some of the principal features of Mr. Wilson's bill, recently tabled, as amendments. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the San Francisco and Australian Steamship bill.

In the House, the conference report on the Legislative appropriations was agreed to. A bill was introduced by Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, for the establishment of a European and Chinese steamship line.

—On Saturday the President sent to the Senate a large number of documents relative to seizures of American vessels and imprisonment and execution of American citizens in Cuba. The names are given of nine persons, said to be citizens of the United States, who were executed without proper trial, and of a number of others, also citizens of the United States, whose properties were confiscated or embargoed, or who were unlawfully imprisoned. A list of decrees of the Spanish authorities was also transmitted under which the executions, imprisonments, etc., were made. Correspondence between Secretary Fish and Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, relative to these matters is also given, in which the Secretary called the attention of the Spanish authorities to the matter, and expressed the hope that the Spanish Government would make reparation. So far as those executed are concerned, their execution has left a claim against Spain for the amount of injury done. It is also hoped that the property taken from citizens of the United States will be restored, and those who have been imprisoned will be released and granted an immediate trial. It is hoped also that future violations of the treaty of 1795 will be avoided. On June 24 Secretary Fish enclosed this note to General Sickles, instructing him to bring the subject to the notice of the Spanish Government.

Foreign Affairs.

—A general strike has occurred at Multhouse, one of the most important manufacturing centres in France.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The Unpleasantness Between France and Prussia—Activity in the French Army and Navy—The Feeling Throughout Europe—Prussia to be Allowed no Time for Preparation.

LONDON, July 10.—Military preparations were going on all last night in Paris. If the candidature of Hohenzollern is not withdrawn within the next twenty-four hours the French ministers will be recalled from Berlin and Madrid, and war declared. The conduct of France in forcing an issue and refusing to leave the question of the throne to the Spanish people is strongly condemned by all Europe, and Prussia's calm and dignified position is approved.

The negotiations between Paris and Ems are reported to be unsatisfactory. Prussia, declaring her innocence of intrigue, refuses to interfere with the candidacy of Hohenzollern, on the ground that she has neither the right nor the inclination to dictate to Spain or to Prince Leopold.

THE FRENCH NAVY PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES.

TOULON, July 9.—The following war ships, now lying in this harbor, are receiving armaments and being put in a condition for immediate action in case of war:—Semaphore, Intrepide, Charlemagne, Magellan, Panama, and Mayenne. Count Louis Edouard Bouck Willaumez, vice-admiral, will be commander-in-chief of the Imperial navy, with Baron Clement de la Ronciere Le Noupy as chief of staff. Sailors absent from their post of furlough have not yet been recalled, but have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty.

FRANCE NOT TO ABANDON HER POSITION.

PARIS, July 9.—At the meeting of the diplomatic corps in this city, last evening, the Duke de Gramont, who was present, said that, while remaining within the limits of moderation, France would abandon none of her legitimate pretensions. He hoped that the collective efforts of the great powers of Europe would preserve the peace, but France had decided not to depart from the line of conduct traced at first.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO THE NOTE OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY—THE REPLY NOT SATISFACTORY.

PARIS, July 9—6 P. M.—There seems to be no doubt that the Government is in receipt of the long-expected answer from the Prussian Government on the subject of the Spanish throne difficulty. It is intimated in well-informed circles that in that answer Prussia makes the following points:—First. Disclaiming all participation in the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern. Second. That the Prince of Hohenzollern is not even a relative of the royal family of Prussia. And, third, That General Prim negotiated with the Prince of Hohenzollern, and he must be responsible and not Prussia. It is almost certain that this answer is not satisfactory to France, and that the Duke Gramont had forwarded another despatch to Berlin.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

PARIS, July 9—8 P. M.—Two divisions of the army of Paris have been ordered to go to Chalons.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS—THE FRENCH ARMY TO MOVE ON THE RHINE ON TUESDAY.

PARIS, July 9—11 P. M.—The officers of the French Mediterranean squadron have received orders to be in the Bay of Palermo by Sunday, July 10, to receive instructions. The *Journal* this evening says, if the silence of Prussia is prolonged until Monday, there will be a movement of French troops to the Rhine on Tuesday.

DENMARK ANXIOUS TO STRIKE A BLOW AT HER OLD ENEMY.

La Patrie says the declaration of the Duke of Gramont in the Corps Legislatif produced a most profound sensation in Denmark. The troops in camp at Holte and the garrison at Veborg had a grand illumination in honor of the event.

THE SITUATION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, July 9.—The report which has been widely circulated for the past day or two that Baron Werther, the Prussian ambassador at Paris, had been recalled, is not true. In official circles here the situation is thought to be free from danger. Von Bismarck has neither assisted nor advised Spain in the Hohenzollern matter, and Napoleon's attempt to hold him to any responsibility is therefore regarded as a mere pretext.

ITALY SUPPORTING FRANCE.

FLORENCE, July 9.—The press of Italy, official and national, back France on the question at issue with Prussia.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

PARIS, July 9.—Circulars have been issued recalling to their commands all officers and soldiers who are absent on furlough. Large quantities of powder and war stores of all kinds are being conveyed to strongholds on the Eastern frontier. The Government authorities of France have in their possession plans of all the fortresses, roads, canals, and other public works in Prussia. The Government has taken measures to put the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile on a war footing. Agents of the French Government are now in Hungary purchasing horses and hay for the cavalry service.

PRUSSIA INDIFFERENT REGARDING THE ELECTION OF PRINCE LEOPOLD TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

BERLIN, July 10.—Military men here do not appear to be excited about the Spanish imbroglio, and it is not thought possible that war will result from it. The Prussian *Cross Gazette*, Ministerial organ, disapproves of the Duke of Gramont's declaration in the French Chamber, and says he must know, as every one does, that the King of Prussia and heads of the confederation are all indifferent to the elevation of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne, and had no right, in the absence of evidence, to charge another power with a disposition to disturb wantonly the European equilibrium. The Prince of Hohenzollern is a free agent, and may or may not accept the crown, but his decision will not affect Prussian neutrality.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4:38	MOON SETS	3:16
SUN SETS	7:32	HIGH WATER	0:02

PHILADELPIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'r.	Liverpool	New York	June 25
South America.	Rio Janeiro	New York	June 26
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Italy	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 29
Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 29
C. of Brussels.	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Frankfort	Bremen	New York	June 30
Parana	London	New York	July 2
Silesia	Havre	New York	July 2
Lafayette	Brest	New York	July 2
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York via H.	July 2
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	July 2
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	July 2

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 12
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	July 12
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	July 13
China	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Holland	New York	Liverpool	July 16
India	New York	Glasgow	July 16
C. of Brussels.	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Bellona	New York	London	July 16
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 16
C. of Wash'ton.	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of Antwerp.	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

City of Merida.	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	July 12
Morro Castle.	New York	Havana	July 14
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	July 15
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	July 19
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	July 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Str Vulcan, Morrison, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr M. A. Rich, Bowden, Antwerp, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Seguin, Call, Hallowell, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Emma Bacon, Bearse, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, Norwich, Conn., do.
Schr Ruth, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Dorchester, Mass., do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, 48 hours from Providence, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, 5 days from Washington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship John Harvey, Lathrop, 31 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Cope Bros.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans via Havana, 4 days and 19 hours, with cotton, fruit, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers—Mr. W. Deares, Miss M. Deares, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Yorke, Miss Mary McLaughlin, Mrs. De Shea, Mr. John Ryan, wife, servant, and five children, Mr. Upwich, Mr. F. Treat, and Mr. R. Neald.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Alice, Godet, 15 days from Guantanamo, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Br. brig Southern Cross, Brown, 13 days from Mayaguez, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Br. schr Murford & Trubee, McCullough, 19 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Steamtug America, Virden, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow ship John Harvey, from Liverpool. Passed off Newcastle, brig J. W. Drisko, lumber laden. Captain Virden reports barks Isabella, for Bremen; City of Hamilton, for Dantzic; and brig S. V. Merrick, for Cardenas, as having gone to sea on Saturday evening.

BELOW.

A ship, supposed to be the Washington Booth, from Liverpool.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 9.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
W. S. Burton, with iron ore, for Wilmington.
J. L. Kirkpatrick, with corn, for New Brunswick.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Fremont, R. V. De Witt, Mary X., N. Bottsford, A. V. Joslin, F. Bachelder, Hamlet, J. J. Wolcott, and J. J. Crittenden, all with coal for New York.
Dido, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 11.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Martha and Minnie, with lumber to W. Malone & Co.
Horace Johnson, with lumber to E. G. Fay.
Opothtoholo, with lumber, for Jersey City.
J. A. Gibson, with lumber, for New Brunswick.
Charles Hebard, with lumber, for Newark.
Maggie and Jennie, with lumber, for New York.
Quaker City, with coal to captain.
Mary McElroy, with coal, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Malabar, Godje, for Philadelphia, sailed from Singapore 14th May.
Ship Record, Colfer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 25th ult.
Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 25th ult.
Steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 9th inst.
Steamer Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.
Steamer De Soto, Morton, cleared at New York 9th inst. for New Orleans.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 9th inst.
Steamer Dictator, McMillan, from Charleston, at Savannah 6th inst., and sailed for Palatka via Jacksonville—was reported bound to Philadelphia from Charleston.
Steamer Liberty, Reed, from Havana for Baltimore, sailed from Key West 7th inst.
Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 8th inst.
Br. steamers City of Brooklyn, Brooks, and Helvetia, Thompson, cleared at New York 9th inst. for Liverpool.
Steamer Mississippi, Henry, from New Orleans 2d, at New York 9th inst.
N. G. steamer Main, Von Oterendorp, cleared at New York 9th inst. for Bremen.
Fr. steamer Periere, Denaire, cleared at New York 9th inst., for Havre, etc.
Steamer George Cromwell, Clapp, cleared at New York 9th inst. for New Orleans.
Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 9th inst.
Steamer Cortes, Nelson, from New Orleans 2d inst. for New York, put back 3d with shaft cracked.
Br. steamers Caledonia, Overton, and Europa, McDonald, cleared at New York 9th inst. for Glasgow.
Steamer United States, Blanchard, cleared at New York 9th inst. for New Orleans.
Bark Vasa, Erickson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 27th ult.
Nor. bark Lynet, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.
Brig John Welsh, hence, arrived at Sagua 26th ult.
Brig Alberti, for Delaware Breakwater, at Sagua 3d inst.
Brig Natali, Kneinz, hence, at Odessa 12th ult.
Brig Mai, Hansen, hence, at Royal 15th May.
Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, for Philadelphia, cl'd at New York 9th inst.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, at Ponce 26th ult. for Salinas, to finish loading for Philadelphia.
Brig Loch Lomond, Savage, hence, at Boston 8th instant.
Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, hence, at Portland 7th inst.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Salem 7th instant.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th inst.
Schrs S. B. Jameson, Jameson, and George H. Squire, Timmons, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 7th inst.
Schrs J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, and Tantamount, Tracy, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schr R. Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner, Me., 29th ult.
Schr Lamartine, Gurney, hence, at Mattapoisett 6th inst.
Schrs G. M. Wentworth, Robbins; A. Treat, Sawyer; and James Warren, Driske, cleared at Calais 1st inst, for Philadelphia.
Schrs Mail, Lenscott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner, Me., 1st inst., and Amelia L. Leaming, Brower, for do., sailed 2d inst.
Schrs Mary Ella, Thomas; Aid, Smith; American Eagle, Shaw; J. Clark, Fowler; J. B. Vandusen, Young; Wave Crest, Davis; and J. S. Weldin, Crowell, hence, at Providence 8th inst.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Writhington, hence for Fall River, at New London 7th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Baldwin, hence, at Norwich 7th inst.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, at Providence 8th inst. from Philadelphia, while going up the bay under a strong breeze, collided about 4 o'clock of that morning with schr Eliza Pharo, of Tuckerton, N. J., while she was lying at anchor off the west end of Providence Island, bound from Providence for New York. The Pharo had bobstay and headgear damaged, and jibboom broken. The Weldin had mainsail badly torn, and in gibing over broke fore gaff.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

3 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

2 26 PIER 18, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT,

On WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES,

General Agent,

7 11 5t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 16.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.

6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,

No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent.

No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence cading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,

5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.

Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.

Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice.

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.

6 29 10t No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$900,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900 00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,215,622 27.	$1,255,270 0
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	293,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies:—	
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 96
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	1,740 20
	Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
	Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF

Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

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J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL $400,000 00

ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731 67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19

THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.

3 16

AMUSEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1308 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 43
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$706,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,708
Cash in Bank and Office	347,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,888
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	30,357
Premiums in course of transmission	65,198

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1870.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

The position taken by Napoleon in the present threatening European complication is not calculated to secure for him sympathy either in this country or in Europe. He proposes to go to war on account of the elevation of a prince of Prussian extraction to the Spanish throne, and coupled with this threat is the statement of the Spanish minister at Paris that France opposes all nominations save that of the Prince of Asturias, the son of the exiled Isabella. In the light of past events the Emperor of the French cuts a sorry figure in insisting that the people of Spain must accept a Bourbon as their monarch, and that he will, by force of arms, prevent them from exercising freedom of choice among more acceptable candidates. Who could have expected the representative of the revolutionary Napoleons to become the armed champion of the effete Bourbons, and to insist that, despite the rigorous exclusion of the latter from France, they must rule the adjacent country of Spain in defiance of the protests of her people? The present Emperor has himself set at defiance all the traditions and principles alike of the monarchists and republicans of Europe. He threw down the gauntlet to the former when he was elected President of the French Republic of 1848, and he outraged the latter by the *coup d'etat* of 1851. He seeks to justify his assumptions of power by the allegation that he is sustained by the popular will of France, as declared in her one-sided elections, and yet he denies to Spain the privilege of exercising this right of free suffrage under analogous circumstances. At the present moment the war fever seems to rage fiercely in France, and the hatred and jealousy of Prussia, which have been intensified by her recent accessions of territory, make many Frenchmen anxious to measure swords with the Prussians, and to reassert French supremacy. If war ensues, however, by Napoleon's overt act, all the moving causes of the conflict will be carefully canvassed, and if it shall appear that Napoleon's dynastic fears and unprincipled intrigues, rather than Prussian ambition, provoked the struggle, he will be more apt to reap ignominy and danger than glory and safety from the strife. The attitude assumed by Prussia is dignified. When she says she has nothing whatever to do with the controversy, and that it must be settled by Spain on her own responsibility, the onus is thrown on Napoleon of either commencing war without sufficient provocation or of bullying the Spaniards into a rejection of Hohenzollern. If the Cortes decide against him on account of the Napoleonic bluster, a peaceful solution of the question will thus be speedily made. If, however, they elect him King, and Napoleon attempts to dethrone him by force of arms, in a campaign against Spain, he will disgust every liberal Frenchman and become the laughing-stock of the world, besides encountering the danger that the Spaniards, in a defensive contest, will prove as troublesome to him as they were to the founder of his dynasty. Prussia shows no disposition to precipitate a conflict, displaying rather an anxiety to avoid it if it can be avoided honorably. If Napoleon, however, thrusts a conflict upon her, and she can satisfy the Germans that they are summoned to resist aggressive Napoleonic ambition, the French will find a foeman worthy of their steel, and the contest will be as likely to wind up with a Sadowa as a Solferino.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania disposed of the Schoeppe case last week by refusing to open the judgment, and by directing that the record should be remitted. Thus the original decision of the Cumberland county court is fully and finally affirmed. The act framed by the last Legislature to give to the prisoner an opportunity for a full revision of all the proceedings which resulted in his condemnation has not improved in the slightest his legal status. A jury of the vicinage in which his imputed crime was committed declared him to be guilty of murder, and the highest court of the State, after being empowered with authority to inquire into all the circumstances attending his trial, has found no cause to alter the original judgment. In the midst of the clamor made some months ago we expressed the opinion that Schoeppe's guilt had been clearly established, and the correctness of this opinion is now authoritatively affirmed. This decision again makes Governor Geary the sole arbiter of Schoeppe's fate. He had previously investigated the proceedings without discovering any reason why the judgment of the Court should be set aside, and if he adheres to the opinion which subsequent events have rather confirmed than weakened, Schoeppe's death-warrant will in the natural course of events soon be issued. No equally zealous effort to rescue a condemned murderer from the gallows was ever before made in this Commonwealth, while few convictions were based on stronger evidence. If Geary was not proverbially fickle, Schoeppe's case would be unalterably determined by the action of the Supreme Court. It remains to be seen, however, whether in this instance the Governor will exercise his favorite privilege of changing his mind, either by postponing action or by issuing a pardon.

THE FIREMEN'S RIOTS YESTERDAY.

The rioting and incendiarism with which this city was disgraced yesterday must convince those who have doubted heretofore that the substitution of a paid fire department for the present volunteer system is demanded by every consideration of decency, economy, and public safety. The volunteer department has done such good service in times past, and it has numbered in its ranks so many of the most esteemed and worthy citizens of Philadelphia, that many who saw the growing necessity for a change were loth to interfere with it. A great city like this, however, cannot afford to maintain in its midst an organization of men who will be able, whenever they may want a little excitement, or desire to gratify their bloodthirsty dispositions, to get up a riot like that of yesterday. All the evidence that has yet been adduced points conclusively to the fact that the outrages of yesterday were deliberately planned by the ruffianly element of the department, and the respectable firemen, for whose sake chiefly the present system has been submitted to so long, owe it to themselves that they shall unite with their fellow-citizens in denouncing the rioters, in endeavoring to bring them to punishment, and in bringing about a radical reform which will make such occurrences impossible in the future. There is no reason to doubt that both of the fires that occurred early on Sunday morning were the work of incendiaries in the Fire Department. They were lighted by men who have made extensive claims upon the regards of the public, who have been subsidized from the public treasury, and who had been granted various privileges on the ground that they undertake to protect the lives and property of the people of Philadelphia. Thousands of dollars' worth of property, however, were consumed yesterday morning for no other purpose than to afford gangs of ruffians an opportunity to start a riot, which was kept up almost without intermission during nearly the whole of the Sabbath.

It is not necessary for us to go into the details of the riot in this place, and it is enough for us to recognize it as the culmination of a long series of outrages that show the utter demoralization of the volunteer department. The firemen have been warned again and again that it depended upon themselves entirely whether a paid department would be established, but the decent men among them have been utterly unable to control the ruffianly element, and between the incendiarism, thieving, and rioting that have characterized the volunteer department of late years, the people of Philadelphia have had quite enough of it, and now demand that a change shall be made.

A large portion of the blame of the present demoralization among the firemen is chargeable to Councils, who have never given that support to the orderly and respectable men that they were entitled to. It is nearly useless to suspend a company for rioting or other bad conduct, for an application to Councils for reinstatement and the refunding of the appropriation forfeited by suspension is almost invariably considered with favor, and a direct premium is thus paid for bad conduct. This sort of thing will continue so long as the present system of extinguishing fires lasts, and the only way to produce a complete and radical reform is to abolish the volunteer department at once and forever, and establish a corps of men, under the immediate orders of the municipal authorities, who will make the extinguishing of fires the business of their lives, and not the amusement of their idle hours. A great city like this cannot afford to run the risk of having its Sabbaths desecrated, its property destroyed, and its citizens outraged by bands of ruffians; and all the arguments against the increased expense of a paid fire department are of no moment whatever, if a few thousand dollars per annum will insure us against the repetition of such scenes as those of yesterday. Councils have adjourned for the summer, but we believe that the Mayor would meet the wishes of a very large majority of the people of Philadelphia if he would call a special session for the purpose of taking action upon this matter immediately; but whether he does so or not, it is sincerely to be hoped that no effort will be spared to discover and bring to justice the ringleaders in the riots of yesterday. Unless this is done there will be no security whatever for life or property, and every citizen will feel that his family and his goods are at the mercy of gangs of ruffians, whose opportunities for mischief are only equalled by their propensity to commit it.

THE INCOME-TAX INFAMY.

It seems settled now that the fruitful parent of fraud in our revenue system, the unjust, inquisitorial, and odious income tax, must be continued another year. The bill may get to a committee of conference; but, unfortunately, the tax on incomes has been accepted by both houses, and will not be stricken out by the committee. What is most mortifying to the great masses of the people is the fact that the Senate, by a decided vote, when the body was nearly full, declared against this oppressive and objectionable tax, and afterwards, in a thin Senate, by the help of artful but cowardly dodgers, it was restored. No reason was given to the nation for this strange action of the Senate. No public necessity could be pleaded in justification of the act. It was done almost without debate, and at a time when a number of the leading opponents of the measure were absent. But the trick was so transparent and the restoration so utterly inexcusable, that those who did it were shamed into allowing a reconsideration; and on the test vote of rescinding the action of the Senate on continuing the income tax there was a tie—26 to 26.

What is especially humiliating tot he business men of Philadelphia is the fact *that Senator Cameron dodged the vote and thereby allowed the income tax to remain in the bill.* He cannot plead that the vote was unexpected, nor can he claim that he was not in or near to the Senate. His name appears in the proceedings of the Senate but a short time before the vote was taken, and he must have left with the full knowledge that the test vote on the income tax was soon to be taken. While there was any possible danger of restoring the tax on gross receipts, to impair the revenues of his vast railroad and other corporate interests, he was faithfully at his post; but when that danger was over, he retreated from the Senate to enable a minority to reimpose upon the people the most iniquitous and offensive tax ever inflicted upon any nation. It is not disguised that the income tax was re-enacted to enable corporations to escape the tax on gross receipts, and the conviction is wide-spread that corrupt combinations of interested parties have made the interests of the people subordinate to private peculation. In this combination, of whatever character it may have been, Senator Cameron was certainly a chief manager, and instead of meeting the issue manfully, he skulked away, leaving to a few Northern Senators and the carpet-baggers the distasteful and disgraceful task.

The tax upon gross receipts, in which Senator Cameron and other speculative Senators and politicians are so deeply interested, does not open wide the doors of fraud. Corporations cannot well make false returns of their gross earnings, but individuals can commit the most flagrant frauds upon the Government in returning incomes. Senator Cameron, reputed one of the most opulent men of the State, owns, under oath, to less than $7500 of revenue subject to income tax, $5000 of which is Senatorial salary. We do not assume that he returned his income falsely; but if he did not, his income must be mainly from dividends and interest on corporation stocks and bonds, which are directly and greatly affected by the tax on gross receipts. Whichever explanation may be the true one, his Senatorial action, after pretending to oppose the income tax, is none the less disgraceful to himself and humiliating to his State. By his failure to vote when he had knowledge that the test was soon to come, the nation is made to suffer the most grievous of all the necessitous war measures, and that, too, when the statement of the Treasury was just issued, showing over $20,000,000 of the debt had been paid in a single month. To the deliberate skulking of Senator Cameron, apparently actuated by his great interest in releasing other sources of taxation, are we indebted for the re-enactment of the only tax that is inquisitorial in its operation, that endangers individual credit, that invites every scoundrel to defraud the Government, and that is odious to nineteen-twentieths of the loyal people of the country. By Cameron's cowardly refusal to vote on the question, a horde of greedy official cormorants are continued to inquire into the private business of the people and waste their substance. Almost with one accord the leading Republican press of the great business and commercial sections protest against it, and thousands of earnest Republicans feel that they have been corruptly betrayed by a ring of speculators, and that Senator Cameron is the author of the wrong. Upon him the responsibility must rest, and whatever the political consequences may be will be chargeable to the chief political trickster who has climbed into the Senate through political prostitution and debauchery, to shame the noblest and best State of the Union.

A large mass of documents was transmitted to the Senate on Saturday relating to the confiscation of American property and the unlawful imprisonment of American citizens by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. It appears from the accompanying correspondence between Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister at Washington, that the chances of obtaining prompt redress in these and similar cases has recently been diminished by the withdrawal, from the latter, of the authority to grant it in response to the requests of the American Government. Thus the old difficulties in our relations with Cuba, which have grown out of the delays resulting from the transmission and retransmission of despatches from Havana to Washington, from Washington to Madrid, and from Madrid to Havana, are now re-established under irritating circumstances. Mr. Fish has directed General Sickles to remonstrate against this unjust policy, and we hope his remonstrances will induce Spain to adopt a more judicious course. In the present state of public feeling, the Hidalgoes cannot afford to inflict new outrages on American citizens. If they attempt to postpone redress indefinitely for the wrongs perpetrated by their officials, Free Cuba stock may suddenly rise far beyond their anticipations.

—They have discovered a new lake in Canada, in the vicinity of Caledonia Springs, and christened it Lake Arthur. It is not the one from which King Arthur's famous sword Escalibar was thrust forth by a fair nymph, but receives its name from the wandering Prince of later times. It is about a mile wide and three-quarters of a mile wide, and abounds with fish.

—More people are killed by lightning than is commonly supposed. According to some recently published statistics more than 10,000 people have been smitten by the electric fluid within the past thirty years, of whom 2252 were killed outright. The fiery bolts, however, seem to make a distinction on account of sex, for of the 880 killed within the last ten years, only 243 were females.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.

7 1 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on and after Friday, July 15, 1870.

6 29 wfm9t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, DRAP D'ETES, CREPES, ALPACAS, SEERSUCKERS, LINENS, DUCKS.

SUMMER SUITS
SUMMER SUITS
SUMMER SUITS
SUMMER SUITS
SUMMER SUITS
SUMMER SUITS
SUMMER SUITS

SUITS FOR BUSINESS, DRESS, TRAVELLING, HUNTING, FISHING, BATHING, BOATING, READY TO PUT RIGHT ON,

AT

WANAMAKER'S,

818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

7 7 4t*

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26 5

CLOTHING.

BETTER THAN ANY

EVER OFFERED

AT ANY SUCH PRICE.

Come and look at the

SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.

Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10.

Ten Dollars a Suit.

WE are determined not to be beat on these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are doing a rushing business in these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are ahead of all competition on these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are giving immense satisfaction with these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE want to know if you can do better than to buy the Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

Only Ten Dollars.

BUY THEM AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET

AND

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mws] PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE

STATEMENT

OF THE

AMICABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1869.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	961·65
" in Chatham National Bank	3,055·31
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	47,628·98
Bonds and Mortgages	3,000·00
United States Bonds issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company—par value $100,000. Market value	106,000·00
Accrued interest not yet due	87·50
Premium Loans endorsed on the Policies	15,896·93
Office Furniture	3,000·00
Revenue Stamps	60·80
Bills Receivable	724·84
Deferred Premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for the year	23,757·54
	$204,173·55
Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	$1,000·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company	6,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, estimated	59,063·34
	$66,063·34
Amount of cash premiums received	30,951·47
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium endorsed with policies	16,108·93
Interest received from investments	6,242·23
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	12·16
	$53,314·79
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$320·14
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company	27,927·65
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,493·84
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	22,271·40
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1870.

(Signed) A. H. NONES, Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President.
J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

F. H. LANE,

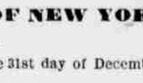
Superintendent of Agencies in Eastern Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, 408 WALNUT STREET,

6 29 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE  BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp

Phætons,

Jenny Linds,

Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST

SAFE DEPOSIT

AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,

No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken at faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. Wm. A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
O. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13fmwf

FINANCIAL,

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

THE

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

Par and Accrued interest,

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,

TREASURER.

June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH R.R.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE NOV. 1, 1893, IN GOLD.

Interest payable May 1 and November 1, in Gold coin, free of United States Tax.

These bonds are limited to the amount of $13,841 per mile, on one of the best roads in the West. The interest is guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad, which Company has leased the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad.

Price, 80 and accrued interest in currency.

We confidently recommend these bonds as a good investment. IURTZ & HOWARD,

7 mwf6t No. 32 South THIRD Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

Large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.

RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.

ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER
CLOTHING.
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
ALL STYLES,
BETTER IN MAKE,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY,
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN
PHILADELPHIA,
AND SOLD AT
GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE WORRY OF AILING CHILDREN!—Their ill-humored fretting when too peevish to play and not sick enough to give up—how familiar is this phase of childhood to every parent! Frequently, too, there is apparent a want of appetite, a depression of spirits, an evident loss of strength and vitality, and still no development of specific disease; but with these symptoms to deal with, you may be sure a good, safe tonic, such as Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, will, in a short time, bring the little patient around and restore the general health. This preparation, besides, relieves Dyspepsia in adults, and thoroughly eradicates Worms in old and young. Every mother would do well to keep a supply of so safe and practical a curative on hand. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

A NEW ADDITION TO OUR NATIONAL BILL OF FARE.—The committee of ladies appointed by the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, among whom was an eminent medical graduate and the wife of the Secretary of the Institute, state in their report that a packet of SEA MOSS FARINE, costing twenty-five cents, will produce, when combined with milk, in due proportion, full sixteen quarts of blanc mange, while a packet of corn starch, maizena or farina, costing sixteen cents, will only produce, with a like quantity of milk, from four to six quarts, thus showing that the new food staple is actually worth, as a means of nourishment, about *one hundred and fifty per cent. more* than heretofore-popular preparations from maize and grain. It is also stated that it has none of the heating properties of ordinary farinaceous food, and is digested and assimilated with wonderful rapidity.

ONE of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere in the country is at North Wales, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Wales Hotel, which has been lately remodelled and furnished in elegant style, is now receiving boarders for the season. The proprietor (Abel Lukens) is well known to very many persons as just the man for the place.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VAST QUANTITIES OF IVORY DESTROYED.—Thousands of teeth that might last a lifetime are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forget or do not appreciate the fact that SOZODONT, duly applied, renders the dental substance proof against decay.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

ACCIDENTS WILL OCCUR even in the best-regulated families, and "SPAULDING'S GLUE" should be kept handy.

CAPE MAY.—To enjoy the best table, home comforts, and the best bathing, go to the Ocean House.

MARRIED.

LEAGUE—CROMWELL.—On the 6th instant, by Rev. Samuel Durborow, ROBERT S. LEAGUE to MARY M. CROMWELL, daughter of the late Captain Joseph Michaels, all of this city.

DIED.

DIVINE.—On Friday evening, July 8, 1870, WILLIAM DIVINE, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1802 Locust street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

OGDEN.—On the 9th instant, DAVID C. OGDEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, Woodbury, N. J., on the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

TURNER.—On the evening of the 9th instant, ANDREW TURNER.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul and St. Augustine's Arch Confraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 404 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday morning, the 13th instant, at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Augustine's.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT;

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16fmw 1m

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited: the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 10rp

MACHINERY.

COTTON AND WOOL FINISHING MACHINES, Shears, Brushing, Napping and Fulling, Lapping and Measuring Machines, Iron Temples, New Cutters and Ledgers, and repairs a specialty.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 mj No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 30, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Day Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brelsh, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery c
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m§

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAK INGTON, MD.,

Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.

Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8:30 and 11:45 A. M. and and 11:30 P. M.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,

Newport, Rhode Island.

BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.

WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.

First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

TO LET, IN HADDONFIELD, N. J.—PART of a desirable House, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of S. APPLETON, No. 314 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office rp

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 25 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,

Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.

Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.

A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.—MRS. LUNGREN (FORmerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH) has taken a fine cottage on VIRGINIA AVENUE, where she is prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Address F. LUNGREN, Atlantic City. 7 11 mwst

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.

PLEASURE TRAVELLERS

For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the
9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,

Or by taking the 3·20 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.

Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9·45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.

Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.

Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.

Tickets for sale at No. 811 Chesnut street, No. 105 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.
JAMES A. DINKEY,
7 8 1mrp General Ticket Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE
FOR
SUMMER TOURISTS
TO

Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins' Glen, the Great Lakes, and the West.

Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.

Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.

The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.

FIVE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

At 7·35 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 P. M., 3·20 P. M. and 5·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted),

FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

Tickets for BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS and the WEST may be obtained at Office, No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at MANN'S NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAGGAGE EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 105 South FIFTH Street. 7 1 1m

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "

Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is everywhere acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,

JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M. D.,
6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.

Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS, FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 2m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital	$500,000
Assets	$2,783,581
Losses Paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, '69,	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WALN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. [fel9 1am 1y
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 25 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.
ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $1,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Heuney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 95½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG, Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS,
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 1827 Auctioneers.

WINES.

CHOICE TABLE

CLARETS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

Quieter Political Feeling—Funds Advancing.

LONDON, July 11—5 P. M.—The feeling is much quieter both here and at Paris, and the impression is fast gaining ground that the question between Prussia and France will be settled without resorting to extreme measures. Securities of all kinds have advanced several per cent. since morning, and the tendency is still upward. American five-twenties, which were 86¼ at 1 o'clock, have just closed at 88½, and other funds have advanced proportionately. A much better feeling prevails on the Paris Bourse. At 2 o'clock rentes were 69f. 40c.—a very decided advance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The conference committee on the Funding bill have agreed to provide for an issue of one thousand millions thirty-year bonds at 4 per cent., three hundred millions fifteen-year bonds at 4½ and two hundred millions ten-year bonds at 5 per cent.

BASE BALL.

Athletic vs. Chicago.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

ATHLETIC BASE BALL GROUNDS, SEVENTEENTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, June 11.—About five thousand spectators are present to witness the game between the champion Athletics and the White Stocking Club, of Chicago. The weather is very favorable.

A protracted dispute arose about the umpire. Mr. William Osterholt, of the West Philadelphia Club, was finally agreed upon, and at ten minutes of four the game commenced, the Athletics at the bat, the White Stockings having won the toss.

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES

FROM THE

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of

COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES

TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES
PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,
CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.

NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES
SIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

6 1 wfmtfrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as railwith Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.

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CANADA AND THE STATES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We have noticed the leading features of the recent debate on our colonial relations in the House of Lords. That debate, under the guidance of Earl Russell, shaped itself into a debate on Canada. And if we must discuss questions now sleeping, which nothing but a restless desire to touch on difficult ground brings forward at this moment, it is much to be wished that the difference between the Canadian and the colonial problem were kept constantly in view. Canada is not a colony in any but parliamentary language. Axioms and arguments about our position towards our colonies have no bearing on our policy with regard to Canada; an empire of vast extent and considerable population, connected with us only by the tie of common allegiance. The sole question as to our common policy which now admits of discussion—sole, but very engrossing—is that of military protection.

It is a serious, not to say a formidable question, and those in Parliament and out of it do the greatest possible amount of bad service to both communities who endeavor to blink that question: those who endeavor to disguise its reality under pompous platitudes and tall talk about British spirit and British glories and maintaining the policy of our ancestors. This is mere pandering to the taste of the vulgar, low or high. The statesman who would express a sound judgment on the matter must bid "a long farewell to worldly fame," and speak the truth, regardless of the certain consequence to himself of being pointed at as an un-English and faint-hearted.

Let us look at the situation such as it is, and not as we represent it to ourselves in our dreams. Canada, with four millions and a half of inhabitants, is conterminous with the United States, possessing forty millions. But it is not merely conterminout with those States: it hangs on to them, as it were, for two or three thousand miles, like the fringe of a garment, or more nearly like the rim of a shield. The result is that any attack directed from the compact body in the centre, and delivered at any point in the feeble circumference, must meet with the least possible amount of effectual resistance. Arguing on mere military logic, we know that before the scattered defenders could coalesce, the concentrated assailants would have done their work. For Canada to defend herself effectively against the States, situated as they relatively are, she ought to have three or four times their population; and she has one-tenth of it. This is the plain truth of the case, and it would be really disloyal, were it not transparently absurd, to elude it by vaporings about British valor and Canadian loyalty.

As to the political tendencies of the communities on each side of this precarious boundary there is no doubt at all. The Americans have a strong desire to annex Canada, not merely from feelings of national pride and dislike of England, though these need not be underrated, but also because Canada would be to them a really valuable possession. She has nearly the only elements of commercial greatness in which they are deficient. Party politics in the States—the distaste, that is, of each of the great parties in the Republic to see any substantial achievement accomplished by the other—might very likely retard the consummation; but assuredly not for long were external obstacles removed.

What are those obstacles? Of the disposition of the Canadians we are pretty well informed. The American party there is not large, and it is unpopular; but it comprises a good many of the more active and prescient spirits of the nation. The party which dislikes the Americans and dreads annexation, but is at the same time without sentimental attachment to our country, is considerable; it comprises of course a large infusion of mere waiters on Providence. The English-hearted as well as English-speaking Canadians are numerous, brave, resolute. They are in a certain sense our garrison in Canada. Can we really maintain them in that position, and how?

Lord Russell, as far as we can conjecture from language in which he seems to have carefully shunned committing himself to anything dangerously explicit, seems to think it may be done by posting five thousand British regulars at Quebec, and leaving the rest to the chapter of accidents. It is really hard on the honored ghost of our great captain, Wellington, that he should be summoned from the shades to give evidence in favor of so superficial a notion, and that some loose talk of his about Malta and Gibraltar—military posts of quite a different class—should be construed into approval of it. Lord Russell is fond of history; but it must be history adapted to pattern. Were this otherwise, he might have recollected how the military and political authorities of Tudor times pledged themselves to the theory—long after we had abandoned our French possessions—that it was essential to the greatness of England to maintain a garrison in Calais. It was our paramount duty to hold the key of France, though we had utterly renounced all idea of monopolizing the contents of the casket. When that fortress fell, all England sympathized with the last words of poor Queen Mary, who, with all her faults, was a Tudor in spirit for good as well as for evil, that the name of Calais would be found written on her heart. But not only was the loss unfelt, but in a very few years utterly forgotten, or remembered only as a saving of foolish and ostentatious expense and the removal of a constant provocation to our neighbor. The same fancy for holding "keys" to nothing revived to a trifling extent in later days, in the cases of Dunkirk and Tangier. But common sense soon extinguished it, and we should have thought, but for Lord Russell's historical views, finally.

One thing of importance, even to his own theory, Lord Russell forgets. Supposing Quebec, with its British garrison, tenable against America. Quebec, from its peculiar position, is of no kind of value in a war against America. It is quite remote from any probable scene of action. An enemy superior in land strength, and in possession of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, might invade and occupy the whole of Canada except Quebec itself without the slightest interruption from the guns of that fortress. Its occupation would be about as valuable to us as our occupation of Gibraltar in the event of our having to defend Spain against France, and no more.

But we might actually send an army of seventy thousand men to Canada in the event of a war—so say our military guides—and supplement the garrison of Quebec with this slight addition on slight notice. Mr. Lowe, as we have said, deserves the exceptional credit of having spoken common sense on this subject. If the Americans, who are able to collect their armed multitudes at once all along the frontier, choose to wait until our men and equipment arrive, they are not exactly the people we take them for. But if they were thus chivalrously to stand still until we threw up our hat and stepped into the ring, we must not forget that their power to arm half a million of men at a pinch against our supposed seventy thousand has just been proved in civil war.

There remains, of course, the possibility, on which we suspect a good many of our enthusiasts fondly count, of a Canadian levy *en masse* against the hated invader, of bush-fighters and guerillas, and partisan war, such as our journals threatened "the North" with when it invaded "the South." We do not believe in such a contingency, and therefore would rather avoid discusssing it, with its disagreeable accompaniments.

Now we are quite aware—to repeat what has been already said—that this honest review of our situation will be to very many minds exceedingly distasteful. And from feeling it distasteful there is only one step to condemning it as disloyal and "un-English," and as indicating degeneracy from true British sentiment. We cannot help it. The difficulties of our position are not less real, nor less known by the world to be real, because we determine to shut our own eyes to them. But we are no panic-mongers. We certainly do not perceive the necessity for maintaining a large army in Canada as a precaution against American invasion. We believe that to maintain a small one would be suicidal. And we rather wish than expect that we might be able to send across the Atlantic military power, in the event of such hostilities, in time and in force to save Canada with the aid of her own inhabitants. But we believe our real security on the side of America to be of quite a different kind. America well knows that she could not conquer Canada except at the expense of a maritime war of such formidable dimensions as the world has not yet seen. She knows that to provoke us would be to provoke the extirpation of her flag and her commerce from every sea. She must feel at heart also that wanton indulgence in mere love of conquest would be felt as a sin, not against England only, but provoking in the long run the joint hostility of the European commonwealth. These are considerations which weigh—tacitly, perhaps, but powerfully — with the general American mind. And we have on our side, in addition, American feelings of justice and truth and national honor. These are powerful and durable though undemonstrative auxiliaries. Those members of any community who treat their supposed existence in other communities with skeptical sarcasm are as wrong as foolish. Far wiser those who recognize and appreciate them, and do their best to cultivate them by mutual forbearance.

A RENEGADE REPUBLICAN.

From the Chester (Pa.) Republican.

Our Republican friends in Chester county will no doubt be greatly surprised when they learn that Colonel William B. Thomas, who was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia by President Lincoln, has consented to be an independent candidate for Congress, in the Fourth district, Philadelphia, now so ably represented by Hon. William D. Kelley. The meeting which had the honor of bringing Mr. Thomas' name before the public was held in the city of Philadelphia on the 24th of June, and was made up of leading Democrats and a few dissatisfied Republicans. After the adoption of a series of resolutions strongly endorsing their nominee, Mr. John Welsh, a prominent Democrat, and the same individual who represented the Democracy in the canvass against the Judge two years ago, moved that a committee be appointed to inform Mr. Thomas of his nomination. This being done, the committee retired. In a few moments they returned, accompanied by Mr. Thomas, who at once took the stand and proceeded to deliver a speech of some length, and which had evidently been prepared with much care. The whole affair gave proofs of having been previously arranged, and the entire programme agreed upon. The speech, as a whole, was in bad taste, but we have neither the time nor the space to consider but one or two statements. We are informed that Mr. Thomas was a resident of Chester county in 1840, and refers to a meeting held near his residence, to prove that Judge Kelley was then a violent advocate of slavery and its extension. He said:—

"My first introduction to Judge Kelley was at a country village, near by where I then resided, about the year 1840. We were then both members of the Democratic party, though I had avowed myself in favor of free soil, free speech, and free men, the principles, as I understood them, of that great statesman and champion of liberty, Thomas Jefferson, whom I have always worshipped as my political idol. The Judge at that meeting delivered a speech which abounded in the most extravagant laudations of the institution of slavery and denunciation of those who had the temerity to oppose its extension to new territory."

This statement is discreditable to the veracity or memory of Mr. Thomas. Our early training was also in the Democratic party, and while we were but a mere lad at the time referred to, it is due to the Democracy of Chester and other eastern counties of Pennsylvania that we should say that at that period, while they maintained the compromises of the Constitution, they did not, as a party, favor the extension of slavery; nor would they have tolerated a speaker whose utterances "abounded in extravagant laudations of slavery."

William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and John Tyler, of Virginia, were the candidates of the Whig party in 1840, while Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson were the standard-bearers of the Democracy. Tyler and Johnson, the two candidates for Vice-President, were representative men of Southern States and the institution of slavery. And while it is true that the admission of Texas was, to a certain extent, involved in the canvass, it is equally true that the "extension of slavery," as a moral question, was not entertained. Many Democrats in Chester county regarded her admission as a measure that would secure the predominance of slavery, and were therefore opposed to it. We are not quite sure that the then editor of this paper, Nimrod Strickland, was not one of this number. Certain it is that Judge Kelley was, and his avowed hostility to the measure secured him hosts of friends and made him an acceptable speaker in every part of the district. These facts are well known to every old resident of Chester county, and Mr. Thomas should not have forgotten them, if he wants to secure the confidence of an enlightened constituency.

But admitting, for the sake of argument, that Judge Kelley did make just such a speech as is attributed to him by Colonel Thomas, what does it amount to? The Judge, according to the testimony of his accuser, left the Democratic party in 1849—over 20 years ago—and during that whole period has proven a most zealous and effective worker in the ranks of the progressive party of the country. Can Colonel Thomas show as good a record or as effective work? He secured his appointment as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia through Secretary Chase, and if he had named that gentleman as his political idol, instead of Thomas Jefferson, it would have been nearer correct. When Chase prostrated himself before the Democratic party and asked its members to make him their nominee for the Presidency, Colonel Thomas followed in the wake of his political degradation. Both are disappointed, and both are eager to destroy the great political organization that once nurtured them and conferred upon them positions of honor and distinction. In view of these facts, Colonel Thomas should forever refrain from alluding to the records of his political antagonists.

Judge Kelley has worked himself up from a poor boy—a hard-working mechanic—to the proud and honorable position he now occupies. He has ever been a favorite speaker in Chester county because he has always been regarded as a representative of the laboring class, and a steadfast friend of the rights of the poor and oppressed.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY—THE NEGRO QUESTION.

From the N. Y. World.

In an era of transition a great political party bears some resemblance to a marching army. When an army breaks up its encampment and moves forward to an advanced position, the whole body is not set in simultaneous motion. The alert regiments which are to lead the van are first on their feet, and, with beating drums and flying colors, they may be far on their march before their faithful comrades appointed to bring up the rear have gathered up their camp equipage. Every part of a great army cannot be in the front. Military discipline has no severities for the hindmost merely because they are behind; and even some loitering would be pardoned by an indulgent commander, if the loiterers were in other respects good soldiers, and did not seem disposed to hang back and separate themselves from the army in its forward movement. When an army breaks up its camp to advance against the enemy in a new position, it frequently has to abandon some part of the heavy baggage and camp equipage which would encumber and impede its march. If, when the great body had moved forward in light marching order, one or two regiments lagging in the rear should attempt to gather up all the abandoned whiskey-casks and camp-kettles, refusing to proceed without a mass of luggage which they were unable to carry, their comrades would not consider them as very enlightened soldiers.

In the forward movement of the great Democratic army, it seems to us that the Democracy of New York are in the van, and that the patriotic Democracy of Kentucky linger in the extreme rear and refuse to march without a great burden of camp-kettles strung upon their shouldered muskets or inverted upon the points of their flag-staffs. When the fifteenth amendment was declared adopted, the Democracy of New York at once concluded that the negro question was, for any effective political purpose, at an end. Our Democratic Legislature, then in session, immediately passed an act repealing all the State laws that discriminated against persons of color; and we carried the State election which soon followed by an unprecedented majority. We felt some doubt whether the Democracy of other States would immediately approve our course; but there was no dissent among ourselves, and we were willing to trust to results for our vindication elsewhere. We have since watched Democratic movements in other States with much interest and some solicitude, to see how far they were likely to follow our lead. Except in Kentucky we have found nothing but encouragement. The Democratic party of Ohio has since held a State convention, and adopted a platform in which further opposition to negro voting was silently withdrawn. What is more important and significant, the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress have recently held a consultation and issued an address in which not a word is said on the negro question, and the party is counselled to waste no effort on dead issues. The great body of the party is marching up to the position taken by the Democracy of New York, who lead the advance, with the single exception of Kentucky.

Even in Kentucky the Democracy are by no means unanimous as to the expediency of rebaptizing themselves as a "white man's party" and protracting a bootless fight against the negro. By far the ablest Democratic paper in that State and one of the ablest in the country, the *Courier-Journal* of Louisville, has steadily protested against a hide-bound, short-sighted policy, which, if the whole party adopted it, could result in nothing but continued defeat and disaster. A journal so enlightened and vigorous as our respected Louisville contemporary cannot fail to exert a great influence, especially when its forcible reasoning is backed up and reinforced by the prevailing Democratic sentiment of the whole country. The *Courier-Journal* understands its epoch. Clearly discerning what opinions the Kentucky Democracy must have three or five years hence, it takes time by the forelock and gives advice on which we do not bestow excessive praise when we call it statesmanlike. Its course is already endorsed in other States, and will yet be universally approved in Kentucky itself.

The people of the Border States give themselves unnecessary trouble in their demonstrations of hostility to the newly-made negro citizens. Negro voting is an evil which must be borne for the present, whether they like it or not; and they may safely leave the future to take care of itself. It will probably turn out that the white inhabitants of the Border States have no greater permanent interest in this question, so far as it affects their local prosperity, than the white people dwelling north of the Ohio and of Mason and Dixon's line. It is almost certain that the great bulk of the negro population will, in the course of the ensuing ten or twenty years, make a great exodus from the Border to the Gulf States. The negro is a child of the sun, which has supplied the pigment which blackens his skin. His native country is scorched with tropical heat, and hot climates are congenial to his constitution. A great part of the negroes living in the Northern States and Canada are fugitives, or the descendants of fugitives, from Southern slavery; and without such recruits, for which there is no longer any motive, the negro population of the North will rapidly dwindle and die out. The mild climate of the Border States is better suited to the negro constitution; but the negroes will not long remain there in the new condition of things. Before slavery was abolished, negro labor was not profitable in the Border States, and slavery was upheld in them only by breeding negroes for sale farther South where their mere labor was more remunerative. Negro breeding is no longer a source of income, and the disparity between the profits of negro labor in the border States and the cotton States remain as great as ever. The monthly wages of negroes in Louisiana this year are twice as high as in Virginia. Multitudes of negroes have already emigrated, and the certainty of bettering their condition will eventually concentrate the whole negro population in the Gulf States. Those States need and desire their labor, and have every motive to attract them by rendering their condition comfortable. As the negroes are drained away from the border States, their places will gradually be supplied by white immigrants.

The hide-bound border State politicians do not seem to appreciate the great changes in the distribution of population which must result from the extinction of slavery and the freedom of the negroes to go where their labor is in greatest demand and best paid. If they had any clear foresight of the near future, they would rather direct their attention and anxiety to the means of securing a new laboring population to take the places of the departing negroes, who will be induced to go all the more rapidly by hostility and illusage. For aught we know, this blindness may be one of the agencies of Providence for hastening the inevitable exodus.

ORGANIZED EMIGRATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Efforts to promote emigration are abundant, but of organized emigration, with its manifold advantages, economic and social, there is little or none. Several of the Western States have long employed active agents to make their resources and advantages known abroad; California has been added to the number; and since their reconstruction, two or three of the Southern States have tried to turn the example to their own account. Whether these endeavors have greatly augmented the volume of emigration, we are unable to decide; but that they have contributed to the rapid settlement of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other portions of the Northwest, there can be no reasonable doubt. Equally effective have been the plans of the older of the land-grant railroad companies, the multiplication of which promises yet greater activity in this direction.

The time is propitious for measures intended to promote and facilitate emigration. In England, especially, the subject attracts unusual attention. Demands are made upon the Government for aid to enable multitudes of artisans to escape from the struggle which seems each succeeding year to consign the working classes of that country to deeper and more hopeless poverty. The intervention of the House of Commons has been invoked, but to no purpose. The leave-alone principle is omnipotent in the policy of the British Government whenever the contest between capital and labor is concerned. Mr. Goschen undertakes to prove that the alleged sufferings of poverty are more imaginary than real; that the working people of England are well off; and that the trouble arises from their inability to appreciate the fact. So the Gladstone Government folds its hands, and leaves emigration movements to take their course. Beyond sending a few hundreds in troop-ships to Canada, it does nothing. Philanthropic societies have been formed here and there to assist emigration to the colonies; but all that is accomplished in this way is as a mere drop in the vast human stream which ceaselessly flows from the old countries of Europe to the New World.

The great mass of independent emigration finds its way hither. We speak of the self-reliant classes, who, though sorely pressed, are able to seek new homes without the aid of Government or benevolent associations. The small farmer, tired of a tenancy which yields little beside a living—the mechanic, whose thrift has enabled him to lay aside a small provision for a rainy day, but who sees no future for his children amidst a competition that is intense and merciless—both turn their thoughts to the United States. They go to the Western States, and after a season of trial ordinarily attain independence and comparative prosperity. They are deterred awhile by the absence of systematic arrangements for their mutual benefit; the expense and discomfort of the voyage, and of the inland journey, are heightened by the same circumstance; and the same cause operates to their loss and discouragement after they reach the State they have selected. The help which the States or the railroad companies render ends abruptly just where organization should begin.

Voluntary, self-reliant organization has in many instances proved most beneficial. Scattered over Wisconsin and Iowa are well-to-do settlements, whose foundations were laid in some European association. There are settlements formed by societies, whose members—mechanics in the old land, farmers in the new—testify to the value of the co-operative principle as applied to emigration. Kansas is now reaping profit from the same source. These movements have for the most part been crude; imperfect, considering the scanty resources that are available, they must almost necessarily be. But they serve to indicate the desire on the part of large bodies of intending emigrants to avail themselves of methods of mutual help, and at the same time to show how those on this side who would promote immigration may usefully enlarge and amend their plans.

Organization is the one thing needful. Hundreds of thousands will come, as hitherto, without it. States will grow and corporations will derive gain from their lands, whether there be organized emigration or not. But it remains yet to be recognized how much growth and settlement might be accelerated, and the introduction of most desirable classes secured, by the adoption of measures that would confer on emigrants all the benefits of associated effort up to their arrival at their destination, and thereafter secure to them comforts and facilities for which, under other circumstances, they must wait a long period. The transfer of a family from a far-off home to a new land in the West is not a trifling enterprise even to those most favorably situated. To the mass of emigrants it is a task involving more trials and hardships than most of us are able to comprehend. Many of these trials nothing can avert. But the greater number might be lessened, if not extinguished, by judicious organization. The wonder is, that a principle admitted to be so valuable in other matters has been so generally neglected in this.

THE WORKINGMEN AND THE CHINESE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

As usual, a certain number of writers for the press are misunderstanding and misrepresenting the attitude of American workingmen towards the wholesale importation of Chinese laborers, of which Messrs. Sampson, of North Adams, and Koopmanschap & Co., of San Francisco, have recently given us examples. One class, who sit in their offices and libraries and deal with the problems of life as if their fellow-men were only elements of an algebraic equation, treat the question whether or not some millions of barbarous Asiatics shall be suddenly brought and placed alongside as many intelligent Americans as if it were purely a calculation of dollars and cents. If A, B, and C will do so much work for so much money, and E, F, and G will do the same amount of work for less money, then, of course, they say, let us employ E, F, and G, and turn A, B, and C adrift. The consideration that A, B, and C are educated men, fathers of families, and good and useful citizens and members of society, while E, F, and G are nothing but eating, drinking, and working machines, with scarcely the vestige of souls, is left out of sight altogether. Hence, when it is proposed to import from China laborers and mechanics who will do for half a dollar a day what Americans have been accustomed to get three or four dollars for, they are lost in amazement at the stupidity which opposes the instant acceptance of the proposition.

Another class of the champions of the coolies are sentimentalists, who insist that if it were possible it would be a good thing to bring the whole world here to share in the advantages of our superior civilization, and rescue it from barbarism. In the excess of their benevolence they would have Americans starve and die in order that everybody else might live and grow fat. To them, too, one man is as good as another, and birth, education, morality, and intellectual power count for nothing at all.

But these classes unite in assuming that American workingmen design to exclude by force all Chinamen from competition with them in mechanical industry; and they denounce the workingmen accordingly as endeavoring to overturn the laws of trade and violate the dictates of humanity. The political economists demand that competition shall be allowed to work out its legitimate results, and the philanthropists protest against preventing barbarians from coming under the influences of civilization and Christianity.

Notwithstanding the immense interests which the workingmen have at stake, and the natural bias which those interests give them, they are, so, far quite reasonable in their positions. Men to whom the difference of a dollar a day in their wages means the difference between comfort and privation for themselves and their wives and children, might be excused if they took even an extreme view of measures which threaten to deprive them of that dollar. But, as we understand them, the workingmen ask for no more than simple justice. They do not desire that any discrimination shall be made against Chinamen in general, but they do insist that there shall be no conspiracies entered into to bring Chinese laborers into competition with them by wholesale, and far in advance of the regular progress of events. While they are willing that individual Chinamen who come freely and without solicitation to our shores shall earn their living honestly, they very properly object to an organized system of Chinese immigration, having for its direct object the reduction of the price of labor.

For instance, take the shoemakers in North Adams. If in the regular course of emigration one, two, or a dozen Chinamen had come to the town and learned to make shoes, we do not understand that any interference with them would have been asked for. They would naturally have joined the regular unions and increased the force of shoemakers without apparently affecting the rate of wages. But here comes a ship-load of ignorant heathens, bound both by their contract and by their want of acquaintance with our social system to labor for a term of years at a mere pittance, and they take the places of an equal number of white men already on the spot. Let the experiment be repeated again and again, as it threatens to be, and we shall soon see the whole army of white shoemakers supplanted, not slowly and gradually, but in a single night as it were, by their Asiatic competitors.

This, then, is the demand of our workingmen, that the laws of trade and of humanity be obeyed, not violated, and that this sudden inundation of Asiatics be restrained within the limits of natural immigration. Those who condemn them for making the demand are neither good Americans, good economists, good philanthropists, nor sensible men.

THE ALMIGHTY "I."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Judging from a volume recently published concerning successful men in business, the American has mastered the science of advertising better than any other man in the world. He has more persistence, more dodges, more noise at command wherewith to keep his wares before the public for a day than John Bull would dream of in a year. What Englishman would ever have devised the plan of a late pill-maker who ran in debt to a daily journal for advertising until it seized on his property for payment, and, finding said property to consist solely of pills, was compelled to go on advertising to get rid of them? The most successful type of American, however, is left unnoticed in this book. Everybody knows him. The man who advertises not his wares nor his business, but himself. "Self-made," like Jack in the play, "he worships his Creator;" and foists himself upon other men's worship with an adroitness and devoutness worthy the imitation of any missionary.

There are half a dozen leaders now in politics, literature, and religion whose names have become household worlds through the country, yet who are known by those nearest them to be men of straw. The leverage used to raise such men was simply skilful advertising. It is the reporter of the newspaper, however, not the business clerk, with whom he deals; he pays nothing for his "cards" beyond an invitation to dinner or a delicate attention. Reporters have a peculiar delight in crooking the bended hinges of their knees before this Juggernaut car of the self-made man. The world yields to him. Mysterious whispers foretell the subject of his coming book or picture to the eager public as soon as it is conceived in his brain; the whispers increase; before the advent of the work of genius the general ear is deafened by a mighty chorus trumpeting its praise. Stupid men in inland towns know no way to bring themselves or their business before the public but by a handbill or card paid for across the counter. What do they know of the delicious tid-bit of gossip concerning their wife or daughter that steals into the editorial column; the generous donation of a burial lot to their employers, telegraphed from Maine to California; the anecdote, which leaks out, the present offered by a corporation and refused? And above all the dinner! There are certain dinners where members of the press singularly predominate, which inevitably suggest to the shrewd observer a self-made man and unlimited puffing beneath the terrapin and Veuve Clicquot. We are sure there is a rat in the arras. We remember a banquet given in celebration of a great work accomplished which was noticed in every city of the Union, at which the real worker sat unnoticed while his clerk carried off all the honor. When a man has once succeeded in bringing the great "I" prominently before the public, he may rest from his labors. Reporters will do the rest, and the world will receive him at their value. No other people will receive a man at his own appraisement so freely as Americans. But the columns of every day's journals show us that the self-advertisers never are content to rest. They fasten their names to every subject that promises to engross the public attention, as boys tie bobs to a kite. When the world held its breath the other day at the words that Charles Dickens was dead, the telegraph made haste to inform us that Mr. John Smith of a neighboring city "was quite overcome at the sad tidings. Mr. Dickens was a personal friend of Mr. Smith's. Mr. Smith was almost as much overcome as at the news of the death of Mr. Peabody, who was also a personal friend."

There is a grim pleasantry in the persistence with which these little men caper before their audience at which we cannot but laugh. Certain books, detailing personal quarrels, many of our poems and novels, are only long advertisements of some irresponsible "I"—looking-glasses before which some man or woman is weeping or making grimaces in hopes of being watched. Certain papers hold their place before the public by the virulence with which the editor drags his own petty and gangrened quarrels before the eyes of decent men and women. The success of such books or journals has always been short-lived. In the long run, the public prefers good, healthy food to the cannibal meal of Monsieur the Editor, cooked in a different style every day. In the long run, too, these factitious reputations come to a sudden end. Death pricks a man's character and work with a sharp lance, and the world, on its side, puts him to a trial which is always just. If it is any consolation to modest men, they may assure themselves that the egotist invariably goes snubbed to Hades.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill, FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 4 12 fm PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 8 24t

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mthS

ANOTHER HYDROPHOBIC DOG STORY.

Two Ladies in a Room with a Mad Dog.!

From the Detroit Free Press, July 3.

About 8 o'clock last evening two ladies, residing up stairs in the block on Woodward avenue, just beyond State street, observed that a large Newfoundland dog, which had long been in possession of the family, was exhibiting strange conduct. He had been with them in the room for an hour or more, whining and seeming to be very restless; but when the attention of the ladies was directed to the animal he was snapping his jaws, scratching, and his eyes had an excited look. The ladies were not easily alarmed, and no particular attention was paid to the dog for some time, he lying down in a corner at the command of one of the females. Suddenly, and without warning, the brute sprang into the middle of the room, eyes ablaze, and his hair like bristles, and he uttered a howl of rage and pain that sent the blood from the ladies' faces in an instant. Leading off from the room was a closet or clothes' press, and for this both of the women instantly sprang. The dog did not follow, nor attempt to molest them until just as they were closing the door, when he came near gaining admittance, snapping and snarling savagely. The male portion of the family were away to market and the ladies found themselves prisoners, with a genuine mad dog for a keeper. The animal howled and barked and ran about the room, biting at every article of furniture, and his heavy breathing and yells of intense pain would have made stronger hearts quail than those shut up in the little closet. The ladies screamed, the dog howled, and for nearly an hour there was an exciting time within a small space, the dog now and then scratching and tearing away at the closet door. At last, alarmed by the screams, several men from the street made their way up stairs, and with clubs, after a sharp struggle, killed the frothing brute. The dead body of the animal was thrown into the alley and was carted off by the scavengers. It was looked upon by large numbers before being conveyed away, and none who saw the eyes and the foam-flecked jaws doubted that the animal had been seized with an attack of hydrophobia.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS' WORST GAME

Professional Muffinism—A Slovenly Victory—The Game with the Unions of Morrisania.

For the third time the Chicagoans have displayed their vaunted prowess against one of our metropolitan clubs, and failed to show what might be termed a first-class play either in the field or at the bat. Although they won the game yesterday by long odds, they did so against fielding of the most wretched description. Instead of a total of 28 runs, their score ought to have been 6, exactly the same number of runs as their opponents fairly earned.

The fielding on the part of the White Stockings was, for a supposed first-class club, miserable in the extreme. Upon different occasions, when there were three men of the Union side upon bases, and the batsman made a weak hit, the ball was picked up, but instead of a double or triple play being made, the man on third base got home, and not even one of the others was put out. This may do for Chicago, but it won't do here or in Cincinnati. Notwithstanding their being victorious yesterday, the game was the worst one they have played here as yet.

It would be too tedious to enter into the details of the game, as there was nothing special on either side to make it interesting, with the exception of two fly catches by Gedney for the Unions and one by McAtee for the White Stockings.

A dead ball was used, and this, of course, tended to keep the score down on both sides. The injuries which the players are constantly receiving when using a rubber ball are beginning to tell their tale, as was anticipated; and for the future it will be the exception to use any other than a dead ball. The following is the score:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
White Stockings.....	4	1	9	2	0	3	1	5	3	—28
Unions.....	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	3	—12

—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

POLITICAL.

—Colonel S. B. Dick, of Meadville, is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania, now represented by the Hon. Calvin W. Gilfillan.

—A Galveston despatch says that large public meetings have been held in different portions of Texas unanimously favoring the appointment of C. B. Sabin as Judge of the Eastern District of Texas.

—Census-Marshal Morris declares that California is entitled to another Congressman under the fifteenth amendment, counting the Chinese residents as of the population; and he has instructed his deputies to carefully enumerate them.

—The Republicans of the Second district of North Carolina have nominated Joseph Dixon, of Greene county, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of David Heaton, and Charles R. Thomas, of Craven, as their candidate for the same district for the Forty-second Congress.

—Judge Stanley, of the San Francisco, Cal., County Court, has instructed the Grand Jury of the county to investigate the subject of the alleged existence of a political "ring" in the Board of Supervisors to manage the municipal elections in the interests of the personal friends of the members of the ring.

—A Chicago despatch says that the Hon. Mark H. Dannell has received the Republican nomination for Congress from the 1st Minnesota district. The convention passed resolutions indorsing the administration of President Grant, and against adding the payment of the public debt to the burdens of the present generation; in favor of a reduction of taxation and a reduction of the tariff to a revenue standard.

—The editor of the Marietta *Register* is getting into hot water on the woman suffrage question, and proceeds to define his position in this highly diplomatic manner:—

I. If a woman is disposed to argue with us in favor of woman's suffrage, we are in favor of it also.

II. If the lady happens to be against it, we are against it likewise.

III. If it is a mixed assembly of ladies, one or more on each side, they may have that among themselves—we holding the bonnets.

—James R. Hubbell, of Delaware county, has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Eighth district of Ohio. Mr. Hubbell was formerly a Republican, and as such was elected to the Ohio Legislature and subsequently to Congress, where he earned the soubriquet of the "Artful Dodger." When President Johnson's treachery to the great party which elevated him to power became evident, Mr. Hubbell joined the bread-and-butter brigade under A. J., and thereafter naturally swung round the circle into the Democratic party. The district gives from 600 to 900 Republican majority ordinarily, and will probably elect the ambitious Hubbell to stay at home.

Incidentals.

—The Saratoga hotel-keepers are complaining of "dull times." They state that the rush there is not so great as it was last year.

—A schoolmarm out West shot an impudent fellow the other day. If her patrons wanted some one to "teach the young idea how to shoot," they made a capital selection.

—According to Grace Greenwood, John A. Logan must be a second Elijah Pogram. He wages deadly war upon tobacco, destroying more of it than any other man in Congress.

—Some workmen of a town in Hanover amused themselves by stripping a tipsy companion and fastening him in that condition to a tombstone. A few hours later he was found there dead.

—Chicago, the fastest city of the fast West, is increasing her debt with much greater rapidity than she is her population. In the last three years it has more than tripled, until now it amounts to over $17,000,000.

—A drunken man laid down to sleep with the other "sleepers" on the Troy and Boston Railroad, near Troy, on Wednesday. That was his last "train," for a train came along and killed him.

—A New England girl who had been sought and won through letters by a man in Nevada, whom she had never seen, paid him a visit over the Pacific Railroad, and rejected him at once, because he was "such a little spud of a fellow."

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

July 5, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETTT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$5 00

" " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P. W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market Street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 &	6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 4, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:40, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5, 6¼, 6¾, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¼, 6¾ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:26 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 4:45 P. M., and 6:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

4 2

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3:30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5:35 P. M.
Mail

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DISGRACEFUL SUNDAY SCENES.

The Volunteer Fire Department in Its True Light—The Paid System Wanted—Incendiarism and Rioting—A Hose Carriage Tumbled into the Schuylkill—Policemen Injured and Firemen Shot—Two Companies Suspended from Duty.

The city has been disgraced by another firemen's riot, which commenced at midnight on Saturday and continued until afternoon yesterday, during which several fires were kindled and a number of policemen and firemen injured. It originated with a quarrel between the Philadelphia and Good Will Engine Companies, the cause of which is assigned by some to politics, others to the action of the Philadelphia with regard to the Warren Hose, and still others to the fact of the Good Will constantly employing a colored band. But it is evident that this dissension has arisen from the presence in both companies of a class of men who live by stealing whatever they can lay their hands on on occasions of fire, which are started especially for that purpose.

Several attempts were made on Saturday to get the Good Will to the Schuylkill front, by building fires in the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets, and finally, at half-past 12 o'clock at night, an incendiary's match started a fire in an old unoccupied building, formerly used as a glass house, on Twenty-fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut. The damage done was but trifling, but the occasion served excellently for a first-class firemen's riot, in which the Fairmount, Marion, Delaware, and Fame companies participated. Bricks, etc., were freely used, and the end was the tumbling of the carriage of the Good Will Engine Company into the Schuylkill at Sansom street wharf by, it is alleged, the members of the Philadelphia Engine Company. Baffled, worsted, and defeated, the Good-Will returned to their house entertaining anything but good-will for the Philadelphia.

Accordingly, at a few minutes after 2 o'clock flames shot out of an old shed on Lybrand street, between Race and Vine, which is within half a square of the Good Will engine house, and this fire had the effect of not only satisfying the blood-thirstiness of the fiends who kindled it, but also of destroying the valuable property of citizens who were miles away sleeping soundly under the consciousness that their structures and contents were safe in the hands of the Philadelphia Volunteer Fire Department.

The Philadelphia Engine Company went to the scene, and hardly had they arrived on the ground when they were surrounded by a crowd of roughs, and assaulted in the roughest kind of manner. Fortunately, anticipating a disturbance, a number of policemen accompanied the Philadelphia, and they prevented what otherwise would have been a terrible riot. However, as it was, several policemen and participants in the melee were hurt. Policeman William McClure was cut in the leg; Policeman Henry Noble was injured in the chest, and Policeman James Dungoold was cut in the side. Of the rioters no names could be ascertained, as they were hurried away from the spot.

In the meantime the flames cracked away and communicated to the carriage manufactory of Thomas B. Parker, No. 249 North Broad street, a large four-story building used in part as a stable for a team of twenty-two mules which Mr. Parker uses for car teaming on Broad and Market streets. The animals were saved, but the building was totally destroyed. Thence the flames spread to the flour mill of Messrs. Rowland & Ervien, adjoining on the north, another four-story brick building, 80 feet front by 70 deep.

The mill has not been in operation since the death of Robert Ervien, which occurred recently. There were in it, however, one steam engine, four boilers, and all the machinery necessary for a large flouring mill. To-day all is a wreck, and the loss will reach $80,000. From here the fire communicated to Nos. 251, 253 and 255 Lybrand street, dwellings occupied by Mrs. Miller, Thomas Umpstead and Daniel Bunting, all of which were more or less damaged, the families sustaining losses by water. The buildings are owned by a Mrs. Paulding, who sustains a loss of about $6000. No. 249, a stable belonging to Mr. Parker, was also badly damaged. Four horses contained therein were saved.

The floating cinders set fire to the roofs of Nos. 1333 to 1349 Vine street, north side, and Nos. 1326 to 1334, south side: the interiors were also damaged by water. Eight or ten houses on Juniper street shared the same fate. Shoemaker, Adams & Co., lumber merchants, No. 237 North Broad, sustain a serious damage, as well as George Nass, southeast corner of Broad and Vine streets. The wholesale liquor establishment of J. B. Van Osten, No. 248 North Broad street, the commission warehouse of Lafayette Baker, No. 246, and the United States bonded warehouse, No. 243, were all damaged from falling embers; Nos. 250, 252 and 254 were badly scorched. The carpenter shops of Mr. Reuben Verney, Nos. 245 and 247 Lybrand street, were also badly scorched.

Mr. Parker estimates his loss at $15,000; insured for $10,000 in the Royal, Ætna, and Franklin. Mr. Parker's place of business had but recently been rebuilt, it having been partially destroyed by fire some months ago.

The following are the insurances which Rowland & Ervein had effected on their building and contents:—

Royal	$10,000
Queen	5,000
Franklin	2,500
Spring Garden	2,500
Fire Association	2,500
Lycoming	2,500
Provident of Washington	2,500
Mutual	2,500
Total	$30,000

At daylight the fire companies commenced leaving the fire ground, and the Philadelphia proceeded out Race street on their way home. On arriving at Fifteenth street they were again attacked and driven to Seventeenth street and down that thoroughfare, bricks, pistols, and other missiles being used pretty freely. The police were actively engaged in making arrests of the attacking party, the following being those who were subsequently held by Alderman Kerr to keep the peace:—James Ray, H. E. McKee, Henry Milligan, R. McCalley, W. B. Zebley, William Riley, John Atkins, W. Kee, and John Hollick, Sr.

Later in the morning the members and adherents of the Good Will Engine went to Sansom street wharf, and by 11 o'clock, and after great labor, they had succeeded in fishing out their carriage. Being still possessed of the desire for revenge, they, instead of going up along the Schuylkill to Race street, came down Sansom street with a pack of infuriated loafers, who blocked up the sidewalks and made the air ring with their infuriated shouts. Down they came, until reaching the Philadelphia Engine House, where a halt was had. The bells of the carriage were sprung, and wilder and louder were the huzzas and groans which proceeded from the throats of those in the street.

Another row was the result, and the Good Will were forced to make a run of it along Seventeenth street, from Sansom to Race streets. Pistol shots followed in quick succession, bricks were thrown on both sides, and so dangerous did things look, that the residents along Seventeenth street sought safety in the rear of their dwellings. The police were quickly notified, those of the Sixth district filing into Seventeenth street at Race and those of the Fifth district running along Walnut to Seventeenth, and up after the demons. Finally, the participants were hemmed in, and the policemen again endeavored to make a haul; but so deperate was the resistance that but two were taken into custody—William B. Zebley and William Brayson. The former had already been captured in the first onslaught on the Philadelphia at the fire, and had but a short time prior been bailed out by some political friend. During this squabble two of the Good Will were badly injured—one of them, William McCuen, was shot in the head and carried to the engine house, and the other, Charles Potts, was badly cut about the head; he was taken to his home, Sixteenth and Race streets.

Still these firemen were not satisfied. Shortly after 1 o'clock another alarm proceeded from Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets. This was done with the intention of again getting the Good Will in the southwestern part of the city, but on this occasion that company remained in the house, and by this prevented another riot, which undoubtedly would have resulted in murder.

These proceedings created the greatest excitement throughout the city, and as the news spread hundreds of people proceeded to the vicinity of the houses of the rival companies, where the events were chatted about as though nothing serious had happened. The adherents of the Good Will complained bitterly of the police force, who were charged with being in league with the Philadelphia, but the facts disclosed show that the city's guardians were there in the strict line of duty, acting under the orders of the Chief. Towards evening the house of the Good Will was closed, per order of Chief Engineer Downey (this was also done in the case of the Philadelphia Engine), and on the door was posted a special notice calling a meeting of the company for to-night.

This morning the police reported the following additional cases:—Michael Lyons, a member of the Philadelphia Engine, was stabbed in the face at Fifteenth and Race streets, during the running fight. He was removed to his home, No. 1702 Barker street. Albert Gavit was arrested at Broad and Race streets for firing a pistol shot and attempting to incite a fresh riot.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Their Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music—A List of the Graduates.

To-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the American Academy of Music, will be held the commencement exercises of the senior classes of the boys' grammar schools. The programme has been finely arranged, and consists of essays, addresses, declamations, etc. As the parents of the pupils of all the schools are interested, the Academy will no doubt be packed. The following is the list of graduates, 105 in number, with the names of the schools from which they come:—

Belmont (Twenty-fourth section)—Walter Pierson, A. V. Crispenn, George W. MacDonald, Frank R. Bacon, John F. Gross, Robert W. Hansell—4.

Jefferson (Sixteenth section)—Joseph N. Piersol, Charles B. Kline, William Cathcart, Albert Peters, William L. Allen, Henry Shaffer, Frederick H. Snyder, Philip Goldsmith, William Heim, Albert G. Hines—10.

Keystone (Ninth section)—William S. Parker, Frank E. Miller, Frank Bringhurst, William F. Brower, William H. Barclay, Jesse Cohen, Robert G. McLaughlin, Charles A. Meurer—8.

Lincoln (Fifteenth section)—William K. Wilson, Edward P. Bliss, John Z. Miller, Aristo J. Deschamps, William P. Kirk, William J. Hunter—6.

Monroe (Fourteenth section)—Charles M. Porter, Charles L. Frain, Cyrus Fritz, Frank C. Lower, Charles L. Connelly—5.

Mount Vernon (Third section)—Stevenson Keyser, Vanroom Cafferty, Reed A. Steelman, Peter A. Young—4.

George W. Nebinger (Second section)—George W. Belany, George N. Lowery, Loftus Armstrong—3.

Newton (Twenty-seventh section)—Benjamin F. Miller, Charles H. Brelsford—2.

Northern Liberties (Eleventh section)—James J. Creaghe, Isaac Ostheim—2.

Northeast (Sixth section)—J. W. Richardson, James A. Flaherty, Charles C. Kleckner, Jr., James A. McCullough, William C. Krusen, James T. Meagher—6.

Northwest (Tenth section)—Benjamin Dusenberry, Joseph Otterson, Henry Buchanan, Joseph Eisman, Joseph H. Smith, Frank J. Gilbough, Thomas S. Stout—7.

Park Avenue (Twentieth section)—John M. Test, Clarence C Warnick, Francis A. Wentz, Henry D. Wolfersberger, Thomas S. Jones, Hugo P. Halberer, William John Dugan, James Maguire, Ellwood Becker, Augustus Dowdell, James Edward Farrell, William Tell Currie—12.

Price (Nineteenth section)—William Nevins, William Wilt Buch, John Ruhl, John S. Jeffrey, William Moffet, Thomas Hanis Weir—6.

Ringgold (Fourth section)—Daniel J. Humphrey, Thomas McDonough, Hugh J. Fagen—3.

Rittenhouse (Twenty-second section)—E. Mortimer Sellers, Walter J. Crowder—2.

Southwest (Seventh section)—Charles B. Richard, Augustus S. Smith, George W. McMorris, Joseph S. Mack, Joseph B. Duffy, Joseph J. McCourt, William Brown—7.

George W. Vaughan (Eighteenth section)—John K. Ray, Jr., George W. V. MacBride, Charles H. Bullinger, Isaac F. Rotan, Wm. F. Larer, John Waldman, John K. Mendenhall, Wm. A. Foster, Wm. H. Williamson, Wm. H. Ziegler—10.

Wyoming (Thirteenth section)—Morris J. Turner, Ernest Walker, Wilmer A. Walter, Frank P. Webb, Benjamin C. Yeager, George H. Lewars—6.

DEATH OF JOHN H. FRICK, ESQ.—John H. Frick, Esq., died last night at his residence on Linden street, Germantown, after a lingering illness of several weeks. The deceased was the son of Jacob Frick, M. D., who established the *American Sentinel*, a daily paper, in 1816, and succeeded him in the publication thereof, until it was sold to Alexander Cummings in 1847. Since then he has been favorably known in the pension business, commissioner of deeds for all the States, and as notary public. He was also for many years the secretary of the soldiers of the war of 1812. In politics, prior to 1861, he had always been an active member of the Democratic party, but on the breaking out of the Rebellion he became an earnest supporter of the Union arms, and ever since has been recognized as a staunch Republican. His son, Albert W. Frick, Esq., is at present city editor of the *Evening Bulletin*.

"THE EVENING TELEGRAPH" AT CAPE MAY.—W. H. P. Covert, the proprietor of the book, newspaper, and fancy-goods stands at the Stockton House and Congress Hall, has the latest edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH for sale. Cottagers can be served promptly by leaving their orders at either of the above stands. Covert keeps a full supply of useful and seasonable articles for sale; also choice brands of cigars, and as he is popular and polite to visitors, there can be no doubt but that his stands will be well patronized. "Good goods at city prices" is his motto.

SNEAK THIEVES.—Pete Burns, William Stokes, Charles Hugers, Jos. Burroughs, and Ed. Karsner, whilst prowling around West Philadelphia yesterday, entered a milk wagon and stole therefrom a pair of pants, a coat, and several other articles. They were detected by Officer Green, who drove them to the office of Alderman Randall, by whom they were sent to the City Boarding House in the lower section of the city.

POINT AIRY.—Thomas King, a diver, and a lot of roughs, amongst whom were Michael and William Noodles, yesterday visited Point Airy, and becoming intoxicated engaged in a row, during the continuance of which Michael bit off his brother's nose. The Harbor police, hearing of the row, proceeded to the spot to arrest those named. They were all sent to the Hotel de Perkins.

NO ONE TO LOVE.—James Williams, colored, has for some time past been acting the part of an adorer to a sweet daughter of his race who resides in a boarding-house on the Darby road. Yesterday James emptied the trunk of his fair one of all its valuables and then left. Lucinda last night sat at the window plaintively singing "No one to love," etc.

THE INDIANS.—The Sioux Indian chiefs who are at present in this city remained at the Continental Hotel the greater part of this morning, and were visited by a large number of our citizens. The rest of the time until dinner was devoted to shop-visiting under the escort of Major George H. Randall, United States Army.

I. O. W. B.—Thomas Harrison, whilst crossing Chesnut street bridge yesterday, met his wife, with whom he had not lived for some time. His brutal nature at once arose, and accosting her he hit her a heavy blow in the face. An officer seeing the action arrested him, and Alderman Randall sent him to prison.

SUSPECTED.—John H. Baker was yesterday arrested at Eleventh and Race streets for attempting to sell a box of silver bells, supposed to have been stolen. Alderman Jones held him in $400 to answer at a further hearing.

IN AND OUT.—An unknown inebriate yesterday tumbled into the Delaware at Noble street wharf. The Harbor police fished him out, more sober than when he entered the aqueous element.

BATHERS.—The Harbor Police yesterday arrested a number of boys and a few men for bathing in the Delaware. They were all severely reprimanded and then discharged.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!—About 11 o'clock Saturday morning a young colored man, dressed in a duster, black pants, pink shirt and black cap, and somewhat tall, visited the residence of Hiram Poole, No. 1016 Wood street, and represented that he had been sent by the Board of Health to cleanse the cesspool. The only occupants of the house at the time were females, and being naturally timid they refused him admittance. The rascal persisted, stating that he was a sworn officer, and if they obstructed him the law would make them pay the penalty. Fearful of such a consequence, he was admitted, and after making a seemingly close examination of the premises he left. A few minutes afterwards the ladies found that a pocket-book, containing $16·50, which had lain on the kitchen table, had left with him. Subsequently it was ascertained that he had robbed a neighbor of $100 in a similar way, and had stolen a lot of carpet from another on the pretence of shaking it. Our housekeepers should look out for him.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady Drowned in the Natatorium.

A Miss Kilduff, a young lady of great promise, was this afternoon drowned in the Natatorium, on Broad street, below Walnut. Deceased was the daughter of Dr. Kilduff, at the S. W. corner of Sixth and Bainbridge streets. She was bathing and accidentally got beyond her depth. Her struggles were noticed, and she was rescued, but all attempts to revive her failed. Miss Kilduff was engaged to be married in a short time.

THE YARN SPINNERS.—We are indebted to Assessor W. B. Elliott, of the Third district, for a copy of the foregoing letter, important to spinners of yarn and others:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1870.—Sir:—In your letter of July 8, you state that "A. B.," manufacturer of woollen yarns, which he sells, and makes quarterly returns of his sales, and that he also receives from weavers of woollen fabrics wool which he spins into yarn and returns it to the owners, making no return of sales, he simply receiving pay for spinning. You further state that "A. B." wishes to know whether he is liable to tax on the yarn which he simply spins for others and does not sell. In answer, I have to say that where no sales are made no tax accrues under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868. "A. B." is not liable to tax on yarn which he spins and does not sell, and which is not sold for him.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Com'r.
W. B. Elliott, Esq., Assessor Third district, Philada.

THE FUEL SAVINGS SOCIETY.—The forty-ninth report of the Fuel Savings Society for the year ending May, 1870, is now published. It appears that the total amount collected from 297 depositors has been $2672. Of the total number of depositors, 83 were occupied as washerwomen; 79 as tailors, tailoresses, seamstresses, etc.; 56 as housekeepers; 12 as laborers; 6 as shoe and boot makers; 6 as peddlers; 4 as housecleaners; 4 as porters; 3 as nurses; 2 as waiters; 2 as teachers; 2 are cripples; and the balance of various occupations, comprising those of hucksters, bootblacks, lamplighters, etc.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—The offices of our magistrates are generally looked upon as places of justice, peace, and order; but unfortunately for Alderman R. R. Smith, he has been compelled to occupy a building in part with others. For some time past one of the tenants, Kate Smith by name, but no relation, has annoyed him by keeping a resort for disreputable characters. This morning she was arrested and taken before Alderman Beitler, who committed her to prison.

FUNERAL OF COMMODORE RITCHIE.—The funeral of Commodore Ritchie, late of the United States Navy, took place this morning from his late residence, No. 1126 Pine street. Only the immediate relatives were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Ritchie, a nephew of the deceased. The interment took place at Laurel Hill.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of an infant about six months old was found floating in the Delaware yesterday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

The Decision of the Supreme Court, Affirming the Judgment of the Cumberland County Court and Subjecting the Prisoner to the Penalty of Death—Sharp Comments on Hasty Legislation.

In the Supreme Court, on the 7th instant, Judge Agnew delivered the opinion of the Court on the motion for opening the judgment in the former writ of error in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, the Carlisle murderer, refusing the motion and ordering the record to be remitted. In the course of his decision Judge Agnew said:—

In this case a special application for a writ of error was made within thirty days to Chief Justice Thompson; who, after conference with Read and Sharswood, J. J. (they concurring with him), found no sufficient cause to allow the writ of error, and it was therefore refused. The prisoner's counsel then applied to the Attorney-General for his consent to a writ of error under the 33d section of the act of 1860. The limitation to thirty days and to cause shown to the court *in banc*, or one of its judges, is incompatible with the issuing of a writ of error upon the mere consent of the Attorney-General at any time afterward. The Attorney-General, however, from motives of humanity, and the point not having before arisen in practice, gave his consent, and the writ of error was issued and heard before us at Philadelphia. But the defendant having to oring on his bills of exceptions under the 59th section of the act of 1860, it became evident that the writ of error then brought before us brought up nothing but the common law record, in which it was not pretended there was any error. The judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was of course affirmed. Thus the case passed into final judgment for the affirmance; being by the highe t court in the State, there could be no writ of error to it. This judgment being rendered, the record was remitted to the court below on the 14th day of February, 1870.

On the 15th of February, 1870, a law was passed allowing writs of error in cases of murder and voluntary manslaughter as a matter of right, without a special application under the act of 1860. The case of Paul Schoeppe having been decided before the passage of the act, he has obtained a second writ of error from the Prothonotary, claiming it as a matter of right under the late act, and this writ is now before us. The Commonwealth, relying on the judgment of affirmance under the former writ, has pleaded that judgment in bar of this writ. The act of 1870 applies only to future writs of error and to those pending in this court when the law was passed. Final judgment having been rendered, and the record remitted on the 14th of February, the case was not pending before us the 15th, when the law was passed. The plea in bar must therefore prevail. The defendant's counsel, perceiving this unavoidable result, has moved us to open the judgment of affirmance, given in the former writ of error, in the hope that we may, on opening it, treat the case as a writ pending at the passage of the law, intending then to apply to it the provisions of the act of 1870. This motion is also before us and involves two questions—one upon the power of the court to open the former judgment after the term had expired, and the other upon the applicability of the act of 1870 to the case if the judgment should be opened.

It is not necessary to decide the question of power, but it is opposed by authority and some strong reasons. The Commonwealth vs. Malloy, 7, P. F. Smith, decided against the exercise of this power by the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, after the expiration of the term, notwithstanding a rule has been entered to show cause against the sentence. The same reasons therein given would seem to apply as well to this court. The fact that we act as a court of review to correct the errors of lower courts does not seem to justify a revision of our own final judgments.

The English authorities are against the power, and there appears to be no good reason for its exercise in this State that does not exist elsewhere. The power being admitted after the first term has passed, there is no limitation of time, and the doors of prisons and penitentiaries may be opened at any time before sentence is finally executed. This clearly would be an infringement of the pardoning power in our case as much as it could be affirmed of the judges of the inferior courts. Judicial discretion is not the pleasure of the court, nor the arbitrary result of our will, but is governed by sound judgment founded on good reason and controlled by a conscientious conviction of right. In this case there has been no mistake made, no error which our sense of justice calls upon us to correct. It cannot be pretended that our judgment on the former writ of error was incorrect.

Having no ground of error or mistake in our former judgment, the act of 1870 having no application, and the defendant being in no better position by the opening of the judgment, we are compelled to decline opening it.

It is not improper before doing so to say a few words in reference to the act of 1870, to draw attention to some of its defects and to the radical change in our criminal jurisprudence it will produce. It was passed for this case, but owing to the Governor's veto it came too late. It is another evidence that laws which are the offspring of feeling are seldom wisely framed. It commands this court to review the *evidence* and to determine whether the ingredients to constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist, and yet in forgetfulness of the former law it provides no means to *take, preserve* and *bring up* the *evidence*. This the first attempt to act under it proves its inefficiency, the judge below returning our *certiorari* that he was not able to make the return. He is not bound by law to take the testimony or to certify to it. A bill of exception brings up only so much of the evidence as may be required to explain the point of law contained in the bill.

The effects of this law seem not to have excited attention. It has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment, and left to the felon both the hope and a door of escape, not only from the law's delay, but by prison breach, and all the various means of avoiding retributive justice. At this moment two cases occur to my memory of convictions of murder in Allegheny county, delayed by dilatory motions, where the prison doors opened by unknown means and the prisoners escaped forever. Any murderer may, under this law—though, like Probst, he may have murdered a whole family—take out his writ of error without limitation of time or condition, whether in prison under sentence or stepping upon the trap of the gallows, with cause or without it, and suspend his case until the next term of the Supreme Court. No one could condemn him if, the death warrant not preventing, he should wait till the term of the Supreme Court be passed, and then take out this writ of error to delay the execution of his sentence for a whole year. That only security to the public, the examination of the case and allowance of the writ for cause, is repealed. To us as judges it makes no difference, for to us it is immaterial whether we have civil or criminal cases. Indeed, it is more easy to decide on the merits of the evidence in a criminal case than upon a difficult and abstruse question of law in a complicated civil case.

The motion to open the judgment in the former writ of error is refused, and this writ of our own judgment is given for the Commonwealth on the plea of former judgment, and the record is ordered to be remitted.

The Knights of Pythias Imbroglio.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

This morning this Court was engaged with the argument of the injunctions recently issued against the several officers of the order of Knights of Pythias to regulate, or rather to restrain, their action in regard to the position of Grand Chancellor. It will be remembered that because of the Grand Chancellor, Mr. Lowry, declining to do certain things required by the Grand Commander, he was suspended, and the Vice Grand Chancellor, Mr. Stotzer, proceeded to discharge the duties of the office and install other officers. Dissensions arose, and Mr. Lowry disputed the right of the order to suspend him, while the other side contended that he was regularly suspended and had no right to act; hence injunctions were prayed for, on the one hand to restrain Mr. Lowry from exercising the functions of Grand Chancellor, and on the other to restrain the Vice-Chancellor from installing officers and acting as though the office of Chancellor was vacant. It is alleged in the case that when Mr. Lowry declined to comply with the views of the Grand Commander, he was asked if he intended to resign, and answered negatively. Then he was asked what he intended to do, and he said he thought the best course would be an order of suspension, in which he would acquiesce; and accordingly the order of suspension was made.

Mr. Lowry denies that he thus virtually resigned his position, and contests the constitutional right of his suspension.

The matter is yet under argument.

Special Session.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Owing to the great accumulation of business in this court Judge Ludlow found it necessary to institute a special session of two weeks, beginning today, in order to dispose of the bail business.

Richard Pennington was tried to-day upon the charge of cruelty to a horse. On the part of the prosecution, which was instituted by the S. P. C. A., it was alleged that a poor, vanishing fraction of a horse, that had begun life as a beautiful pet colt in the sunny South, then had served valiantly as a noble charger in the war, upon the return of peace had drawn the gay light buggy, then had begun a downward course in milk wagons, drays and carts, and had become so degraded as to be traded off for drinks, came finally into the possession of Mr. Pennington, who keeps a bone boiling place on the Delaware, where he was to die, and be dissolved into soap and glue On the first day of his stay at this place, notwithstanding the numerous sores with which he was covered, the young Pennington's hitched him to a cart, drove and beat him, and the second day he was despatched to the other world.

Mr. Pennington denied that the animal was treated thus cruelly, and pleaded that even if such were the case he was not responsible for it, because at the time he was absent in Delaware, and knew nothing of it. Jury out.

I. O. W. B. and Other Beats.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The prison dock was crowded this morning, all the inmates but two being beaters, charged with assaults and batteries. The two exceptions were James Jackson and John McGloom, who had stolen a barrel of turpentine while out upon a spree, and were sent below for six months. The others were tried for pugilism upon their wives, or somebody else, and those found guilty were sent down for terms ranging from twenty days to three months, while those who got off were restored to their liberty. The business was concluded by 12½ o'clock, at which time the court adjourned.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The influences which affected the course of values in Wall street during the week were the final passage of the Currency bill and the prospect of a war in Europe. The markets opened dull and steady after the Fourth of July holiday, but were soon disturbed by the revival of the Currency bill. The stock market, which had made considerable progress the week before, on the first disagreement of the conference committee became heavy, and prices after the passage of the bill fell off one to two per cent, not so much through any pressure of speculative sales as through a postponement of the general movement for higher prices, which had been commenced in anticipation of a failure of all the fiancial measures this session. But when the Currency bill went through despite the original predictions that the two houses could not agree, the street became discouraged and determined to await the adjournment of Congress, especially as the Funding bill is again agitated and may reach final passage just as unexpectedly as did the Currency bill. Otherwise the conditions for a bull movement this summer exist with as much force as ever.

"The gold market, in the same way, opened dull, and in early transactions declined on the false report that Treasurer Spinner was selling the sinking fund gold. The lowest price so made was 111½. Here the market became active on the prospect of a rupture between France and Prussia, and gold advanced to 112⅝. Midway of the week the situation was reported less warlike and the tendency of gold to decline was assisted by the passage of the Currency bill, which contracts the real money of the country between fifty and sixty millions. Indeed, were it not for the anxiety and suspense in the Gold Room concerning the foreign news, the passage of the Currency bill would have led to a sharp and sudden fall in gold: and the price would doubtless have gone to between 108 and 110. As it was, the two influences checked each other. On the last day of the week the foreign news came more exciting, and gold slowly advanced to 112⅞. Should an immediate peaceful settlement of the present European complications be suddenly reached, gold would tumble all the more rapidly for the efforts which are now being made to advance it. It is certainly flattering to our national pride and a compliment to our national credit that gold should make so trifling an upward movement on news which a year ago would have put it up one or two per cent, at a jump and intoxicated the Gold Room with joy. The 'bulls' in the precious metal should seriously ponder the possibility that a grand war in Europe would bring this country to specie payments. It was peace in Europe while we were at war that sent gold to 300. May not a reversal of the causes bring a reversal of effects? While we were at war all Europe was busy making and selling us goods. When Europe goes to war, we shall be the producers, and her armies and navies the consumers for all that we can send.

"In this connection a curious problem is about to be solved concerning our Government securities. Should Europe go to war we shall doubtless have testimony from impartial witnesses as to the standing of our national credit, for in such a case we shall see either a large and general return of the bonds held abroad, or a comparatively trifling reshipment of them. It is significant of the extent this movement will take that with a sharp decline in rentes and consols our securities have been comparatively steady in London, Paris, and Frankfort. The market here was lower on the news, it is true, but the decline would had been less had not the currency bill been regarded as prejudicial to higher prices, for the reason that it was generally expected that the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled to stop his bond purchases in order to redeem the three per cents."

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THIRD EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

The "Speck of War" Growing.

Napoleon to Take the Field.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Business in the Committees.

Prospects of the Georgia Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Army Movements to be Kept Quiet.

PARIS, July 11.—The *Moniteur du Soir* announces that it will no longer give publicity to movement of troops and expects other journals to adopt a similar rule. Up to a late hour last night Prussia's definitive answer had not been received, but was momentarily expected.

The city is greatly excited. The Bourse opened active and excited; Rentes, 68f. 70c.

Hohenzollern Approved by Prussia.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—It is rumored today that the King of Prussia has approved the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern.

In Case of War Napoleon Will Take the Field.

PARIS, July 11.—The *Figaro* pretends that the King is willing enough to aid the affairs of Spain, but is less so regarding the guarantees requested of him.

The journal says in case of war the Emperor will command in person, with the Prince Imperial attached to his staff.

France Holds Prussia Responsible.

BERLIN, July 11.—One of the semi-official journals this morning has an article stating that France persists in her insult to Prussia, in holding Prussia answerable in the Hohenzollern matter. The policy of Spain was adopted without any foreign prompting.

The North German Parliament

has been summoned to give France her answer.

No Undue Activity on the Baltic.

LONDON, July 11.—The *Times* has just received a telegram dated Berlin, to-day, announcing that the reports previously forwarded from there touching the naval preparations at the Baltic ports were unfounded. There is no undue activity on the part of the Prussian navy, and no popular excitement in Berlin. A pacific solution of the question at issue between France and Prussia seems to be confidently expected everywhere.

The Spanish Regency and Prince Leopold.

MADRID, July 11.—The regency has renewed its declaration that the choice of the Prince of Hohenzollern was dictated by no hostility to France.

The Crisis in Spain and Portugal.

The republican newspapers of Spain blame the Government for the present crisis, and think an immediate proclamation of a republic is the best reply to France.

The *Imparcial* insists that the French aim is to force Prince Alfonso upon the Spanish throne.

LISBON, July 11.—The candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, and the trouble that has grown out of it, cause the greatest excitement here. Several meetings of Ministers have been occasioned by the exciting telegrams from London and Paris.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—The steamship Etna, from New York for Liverpool, arrived this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naturalization Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill, and it now goes to the President.

Pork Packing.

Mr. Judd's bill exempting pork packers and persons engaged in smoking hams from tax as manufacturers passed the House to-day.

Indian Affairs.

It seems to be conceded that the Indian Appropriation bill will fail. The Senate refuses to abandon its right to make treaties which will bind the House to appropriate money, and the House refuses to be bound in this way. This is the main point at issue. Parties are here who seem to be interested in having the bill fail, as it will augment the chances of an Indian war, and give them an opportunity to make some money in that event.

The Funding Bill.

The conference committee on the Funding bill had another meeting to-day, but failed to agree. There is some talk now of getting a new committee appointed, as the bill is likely to fail through the obstinacy of the present committee.

The Georgia Bill.

The friends of the Georgia bill are beginning to despair of success for that measure, as the House has not yet appointed a conference committee. An effort will be made to have one appointed to-day.

Monday in the House.

As usual on Monday, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, although there is not the slightest prospect for action.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Two Children Drowned by their Mother, who Commits Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, July 11.—In North Kingston, on Friday night, Eliza A. Smith, wife of Jeremiah Smith, a farmer, took from their bed two children, aged respectively three years and eleven weeks, and drowned them in a rainwater cistern, and then drowned herself. The coroner's jury found that temporary insanity was the cause of Mrs. Smith's conduct. The father was sleeping in another bed with a son five years old, and was not awakened.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Cotton unsettled and lower; sales 300 bales m'ddling upland, nominally at 19¼c. Flour higher, with sales of 11,000 barrels: State, $4·85@6·25; Ohio, $5·45@6·60; Western, $4·85@6·50; Southern higher. Wheat quiet and higher; sales 41,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·35@1·36; No. 2 at $1·18@1·20; No. 3 at $1·10; White Michigan at $1·50@$1·60; white State at $1·75; and red Western at $1·42@1·45. Corn dull; sales 32,000 bushels new mixed Western at 93c.@1·05. Oats steady and quiet; sales 27,000 bushels State at 70@72c.; and Western at 63@64½c. Beef dull; new plain mess, $11·50@15·00; new extra, $15·50@18·00. Pork dull; new mess, $29·62@29·75. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull at $1.

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20 sh Penna R....	57⅛		40 sh Leh Val...is.	58⅛
10	do.....	57⅛	500 sh Reading R...	51⅛
52	do.....	57⅛	200 sh O C & A R.is	47
100	do.....	57⅛	100 do.....	b60.... 47

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FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Collectorship.

The Tax Bill Conference.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tax Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The conference committee on the Tax bill, composed of Messrs. Sherman, Morrill, and Hamilton, of the Senate, and Schenck, Kelley, and Brooks, of the House, is regarded as very strong for the protectionists. They will hold a meeting to-day, and it is thought will come to a speedy agreement.

Mutphy and the New York Collectorship.

The Senate has gone into executive session on the case os Mr. Murphy for the Collectorship of New York.

The corridors are swarming with friends and opponents of the nominee. It is expected that the case will occupy all of the afternoon.

The Case of Mr. Rice.

The House has voted to allow Mr. Rice, Democrat of Kentucky, to retain his seat after a debate of two hours.

The Police Court

of the District of Columbia met for the first time this morning, Judge Snell presiding. A